The Bombay Gazette.

No. 28,950—New Series. BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893.

CALVERT'S CARBOLIC FLUID,

POWDER & SOAPS

are the original and only reliable preparations—proved more effective than all other disinfectants.

MAKERS AWARDED

57 GOLD and SILVER MEDALS and DIPLOMAS for superior excellence, after comparative tests.

F. C. CALVERT & Co.,
Manchester,
Purveyors to H. M.'s Home, Indian, and Colonial Governments.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Saturday. 1893.
B.L. VALETTA	4919	2000	R. F. Briscoe	14th Jan.
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	21st „
B.L. PEKIN	3908	750	E. Street	28th „
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th Feb.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5045	1200	L. H. Moule	11th „
† PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	18th „
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	25th „
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	4th March.
B.L. THAMES	4113	800	W. A. Seaton	11th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	18th „
Ex.M. PENINSULAR	5045	1200	A. C. Loggin	Tuesday 5 p.m. 21st March.
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	Saturday 25th March.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	1st April.
B.L. ROME	5545	1200	A. B. Daniell	8th „
† ASSAM	3060	500	T. F. Creery	15th „
Ex. M. PESHAWUR	3927	750	J. F. Jephson	Tuesday 5 P.M. 18th April.
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	Saturday. 22nd April.
† SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	29th „
B.L. VICTORIA	6268	1500	A. W. Adamson	6th May.

The Steamers marked Ex. M. are special through Steamers to London calling at Marseilles.

The Steamers marked B L proceed to Brindisi, Malta Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† These vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to Steamers proceeding to Brindisi, Marseilles, and London.

† * This Vessel proceeds to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by this Steamer.

Single and Return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. and O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. and O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 9 a. m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Apollo Bunder at noon on the day of sailing to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received.

The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

PASSAGE-TICKETS are issued to London via Japan and Vancouver in conjunction with the Canadian-Pacific S. S. Co. Circular Passages, including the return journey to India via the Suez Canal or *vice versa*, can also be engaged.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China.

Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo.

24th January	8th March	19th April
8th February	22nd „	3rd May
22nd „	5th April	17th „

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any Port or Ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, January 11, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
IMPERATOR	C. Bechtinger	4,070	750	1st Feb. 1893.
IMPERATRIX	F. Egger	4,194	750	1st Mar. 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS available for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

INCLUDING WINE OR BEER SUPPLIED AT MEALS.

THROUGH-TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other routes.

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
ELEKTRA	G. Mariani	3,192	500	22nd Jan. 1893.
ORION	G. Wallusching	2,832	500	22nd Feb. „

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 400	Rs. 250	Rs. 150

RETURN TICKETS AVAILABLE for SIX MONTHS.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 700	Rs. 400

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 12th of each month.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, AND KOBE.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
MARIA TERESA	R. Deperis	3,073	500	21st Feb.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. NIOBE to Madras and Calcutta.

For further Particulars, Freight, Passage, &c, apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, January 7, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

BOMBAY TO MESSINA, NAPLES, AND GENOA, calling at ALEXANDRIA.

THE well-known Steamers of this Company will sail on: 12th Jan., 9th Feb., 9th March., 1893.

For particulars regarding Freights, Passage, &c., apply to

F. BRANCHI,
Acting Agent.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, Dec., 16, 1892

"MACIVER" LINE.

THE following STEAMERS WILL SAIL from BOMBAY as under, unless prevented by unforeseen circumstances:—

	Tons.	Capt.	About
NIAGARA	3100	J. MacConochie	12th Jan. for Plymouth.
ETOLIA	3139	R. Jones	19th Feb. „
LYCIA	3139	McNay	28th Feb. „

These Steamers carry a Surgeon and Stewardess, are fitted with Electric Light, and have all Cabins amidships.

For further particulars apply to

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners, FREE OF CHARGE FOR COMMISSION.

FAVORABLE ARRANGEMENTS for securing Berth according to individual requirements.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at London, Liverpool, Brindisi, Naples, Rome, Marseilles, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the World to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 1,200 Hotels.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES for Civil and Military Officers to Europe via China and America.

HEAVY BAGGAGE received and forwarded.

INSURANCE POLICIES against death by accident issued, Insurance of Passengers' Baggage effected.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS OF CREDIT issued for the use of Travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVEREIGNS, BANK NOTES, &c., bought and supplied.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000.

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY AND PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY: 13, Rampart Row.
CALCUTTA: Old Court House Street.

SWIFT AND FARROW,

PUBLIC ACCOUNTANTS, AUDITORS, &c.
ESTATE AND FINANCIAL AGENTS.
RENTS AND DEBTS COLLECTED.
PROPERTIES BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KAPURTHALA," 1,122 tons, on the 11th January, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, and Kurrachee.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF VIA KATHIAWAR COAST.

S. S. "KILWA," 1,552 tons, on the 14th January, 10 a.m., calling at Verawal, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie, Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, Mahcmerah, and Busreh, in the foregoing order.

FOR KARACHI DIRECT.

S. S. "KARAGOLA," 1,168 tons, on the 15th January, 11 a.m., or on arrival of English Mail.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KHANDALLA, 2,040 tons, on the 12th January, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, 11th January, 1893. Agents.

KING, KING & Co.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. and O. and all Steamers at the Lowest Rates obtainable, Free of Charges for Commission.

SPECIAL attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. and O.

LISTS of all Steamers Sailing, and full information as to Berths available, furnished at once.

REDUCTIONS obtainable in the case of large Parties or Families travelling together.

PASSENGERS booked through Messrs. KING, KING and Co. are met on arrival at —

Plymouth or London.. by Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co.
Liverpool „ KING, BAILLIE and Co.

And by Special Agents at Marseilles, Genoa, Naples, Brindisi and Trieste.

BAGGAGE Received and Shipped. Packages also forwarded as Cargo at Lowest Rates. Marine and Fire Insurance effected.

LOANS and Overdrafts granted on approved Security.

DRAFTS, Cheques, Gold, and Bank Notes purchased and sold at Current Rates.

TELEGRAPHIC Remittances arranged at Current Rates, and Addresses in connection with the same Registered with Messrs. HENRY S. KING and Co., FREE OF CHARGE.

RAILWAY TICKETS and HOTEL COUPONS by all Continental and American Routes furnished at Lowest Rates.

CORRESPONDENCE invited, and a Copy of Messrs. Henry S. King and Co.'s "Hand-book for Homeward-bound Passengers" forwarded on application, Free of Charge.

KING, HAMILTON & Co., CALCUTTA. KING, BAILLIE & Co., LIVERPOOL.
R. B. KING, HYDERABAD (DECCAN).
HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

ANCHOR LINE.

BOMBAY TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL.

Vessels.	Tons	Captains.	To sail about
ARABIA	3,560	C. Hillcoat	12th Jan. '93
ARMENIA	3,395	W.C. Haynes	21st Jany.

Passengers can book through to London (Overland from Marseilles) on favourable terms.

The Railway Journey from Marseilles to London occupies thirty hours.

Each Steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and an experienced Stewardess, and is fitted out with every comfort for First Class Passengers.

All the Cabins are on the Upper Deck.

For Rates of Passage and further particulars, apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, January 3, 1892.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO by S. S. "AFGHAN" are hereby notified of her ARRIVAL from LONDON, and that she is DISCHARGING in the PRINCE'S DOCK. They are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to remove their Cargo without delay.

All damaged Goods must be surveyed by the Steamer's Surveyor, Captain MACAULAY, before removal from the Dock Premises, and all Claims must be presented duly signed by the Commander previous to the vessel leaving Port, after which no claim will be admitted.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, January 9, 1893. Agents.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES OFFERED BY THE UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

LIBERALITY.—It declares larger Cash Bonuses than any other Company. The Bonuses are paid annually, and can be taken in reduction of Premium, or added to the Sum Assured.

ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.

Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
Agents and Secretaries,
BOMBAY.

ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

GANZ & Co., BUDA PESTH.

THE Unprecedented Success and Exceptional favour enjoyed by this Company in all parts of the WORLD proves it to be the best. Over 1,000 Installations with Steam & Water Power, some of them for over 50,000 lamps each, have been completed in—

PARIS, VIENNA, BERLIN, ROME, VENICE, TURIN, TIVOLI, NAPLES, MILAN, BUDA PESTH, ST. PETERSBURG, MOSCOW, RIGA ODESSA, BRUSSELS, ANTWERP, LUCERN, INNSBRUCK, COLOGNE, MADRID, BARCELONA, SEVILLE, LYONS, MONTE CARLO, MELBOURNE, SYDNEY, and 100 other towns.

In India most of the installations have been made by this Company and ourselves for GOVERNMENT of INDIA, STATE and other RAILWAYS, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, and KARACHI Municipalities, the Chief Native Princes, &c., MILLS, PRESSES, &c.

GASSNER'S NEW DRY CELLS. Test them They are the simplest, best, and most economical extant.

ELECTRIC BELLS, CABLE, WIRE, Incandescent and Arc Lamps, carbons and accessories in stock. Estimates on application.

F. FISCHER & CO.,
Sole Agents for India.

BEERS AND STOUTS.

TREACHER'S PILSENER BEER,

BOTTLED EXPRESSLY FOR THE COMPANY,

Is the finest sample of this famous Beer in the Market. It is light without being "Watery," a Combination rarely attained by the majority of so-called light Beer.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Price: Bottles, Doz.	5 12	6 8	Per case 4 Doz.	22 0	24 10
Half Bottles „	3 14	4 6	„ 6 „	22 0	24 10

ROMFORD LIGHT BITTER BEER.

(IND COOPE & Co.'s)

Specially bottled for Treacher & Co., who are the Agents for the Bombay Presidency.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Price: Bottles, Doz.	5 8	6 4	Per case 3 doz.	16 0	17 12
Half Bottles „	4 4	4 12	„ 6 „	24 0	28 6

BASS'S BEER BY FOSTER AND SONS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles, Doz.	7 8	8 6	Half Bottles	5 0	5 12

BASS'S BEER BY STONE.

L. G. A

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles, Doz.	6 12	7 8	Half Bottles	4 8	5 0

GUINNESS'S DUBLIN STOUT.

BY FOSTER AND SONS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles, Doz.	6 12	7 8	Half Bottles	4 12	5 4

BY BURKE & Co.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Bottles, Doz.	6 12	7 8	Half Bottles	4 12	5 4

THE COMPANY'S CATALOGUE FOR 1893 IS NOW READY AND WILL BE SENT ON APPLICATION.

Sole Agents in the Bombay Presidency for Foster and Sons' Bottlery of Bass's Beer and Guinness's Stout,

TREACHER & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE WHISKY OF THE DAY!

WILLIAM, TEACHER & SONS'

"HIGHLAND CREAM."

EIGHT YEARS OLD. GUARANTEED.

OBTAINABLE OF ALL DEALERS AND AT ALL RAILWAY STATIONS FROM AND INCLUDING "VICTORIA TERMINUS." Ask your Wine Merchant for William, Teacher & Sons' "HIGHLAND CREAM," and if you cannot get it write to the Sole Agents, who will give you the address of the nearest Merchant who has it.

C. E. PHILLIMORE & Co., BOMBAY.

☞ TO SMOKERS.

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.'S

HIGH CLASS EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES AND TURKISH TOBACCO.

PURVEYORS IN CAIRO TO THE KHEDIVIAL FAMILY.

"ALWAYS FRESH AND RELIABLE."

CIGARETTES—
- KHEDIVIAL, 50 in a tin box, cash Rs. 6-8-0 per 100.
- EXTRA-FINE, Grand Format, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 5 per 100.
- RAMSES, 25 in a paper box, and 500 in a tin box, cash Rs. 4 per 100.
- FLEUR D'ORIENT, 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-8 per 100.
- "NON PLUS ULTRA," 100 in a tin box, cash Rs. 3-0 per 100.
- BEST EGYPTIAN, 100 in a paper box and 6 boxes in a tin box, cash Rs. 2-8 per 100.

TOBACCO,—YENEDJE in ¼ lb. tins, cash Rs. 6-0 per lb.

TURKISH, in ¼lb. tins, cash Rs. 4-8 per lb.

CIGARS,—Havanna, Manilla, India, and Burmah

ENGLISH CUT TOBACCO OF SUPERIOR QUALITY.

SMOKERS' REQUISITES OF ALL KINDS.

N.B.—As a warning against hideous imitations made by some other firm of the Co.'s renowned and well-known Cigarettes, with similar names and labels, the Public at large is requested to look for a fac-simile of their signature on a loose label immediately above Cigarettes inside the box, and in some cases above the box. None are genuine not bearing the same.

PRICE LISTS FOR SHIPPERS AND MERCHANTS ON APPLICATION TO

TH. VAFIADIS & CO.,
20, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

PATENT "CELLULAR CLOTHING" PATENT.

The True and Natural Principle of Clothing.—The "Lancet."

SHIRTS, SLEEPING SUITS, AND BANIANS.

DELIGHTFUL WEAR.
NON-SHRINKING.
WARMTH WITH LIGHTNESS.

Patterns, Prices, and Pamphlets on Application.

BADHAM, PILE & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY.

OVERCOATS.

THE FASHIONS OF TO-DAY.

COVERT, CHESTERS, ULSTERS,
ALL TEXTURES.
FROM Rs. 42-0.

HOAR & CO., BOMBAY. CASH TAILORS.

SCOTT AND Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5, Horses standing at Livery on Commission Sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper; Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; Double, Rs. 30. The Horse-Shoeing Forge is under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every Class of Shoeing is done.

WATCH AND CHRONOMETER REPAIRS.

OUR REPAIR DEPARTMENT is in the hands of Specially Trained and Experienced European Watchmakers, a fact which has gained for the Company a world-wide reputation. Our Prices are uniform and the Lowest compatible with best workmanship. We defy competition.

MARCKS & Co., Ld.,
JEWELLERS AND WATCHMAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

HAND-BOOK OF GIRAS AND GUARANTEE,

BEING a Compilation of Decisions, &c., on questions regarding giras, wants and other guaranteed rights with an introductory account of the settlements in Kathiawar, Mahikantha and Rewakantha, together with Appendices and a Copious Index.

To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Press Bombay.
The Gujerat Vernacular Society, Ahmedabad.

PRICE Rs. 8.
Packing and Postage extra.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

CONTAINING

The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast, Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.

WITH A MAP OF INDIA.

BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press.

APPROVED WATCHES.

CARRYING A GUARANTEE OF TWO YEARS.

THE following WATCHES are recommended and guaranteed accurate and substantial Timekeepers, and have been before the Public for the last quarter of a century. They have all the latest improvements, and notwithstanding their advance in intrinsic worth and the deplorable depreciation of our currency, we have not raised their prices an anna in any case.

NICKEL SILVER—

	Rs.
POPULAR WATCH, in strong Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action	15
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, Second Quality.—A perfect Watch in Nickel Silver Crystal Face, Dustproof Case, Keyless action, strong movement	25
ORIGINAL CAMPAIGN WATCH, First Quality, in Nickel Silver Crystal Face Case, Keyless action, all parts jewelled, including the Lever, which has jewelled Facets, bold and clear Dial, so that the time can be seen in a faint light	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—The works are precisely similar to the Campaign Watch, but the Nickel Silver Casing is stouter and heavier	35
RAILWAY WATCH.—Nickel Silver, a larger size than the preceding one, and with a larger stouter Case, bold Dials, strong Lever movement	45

SILVER—

	Rs.
CRYSTAL FACE KEYLESS CAMPAIGN WATCH, in plain or engine-turned Cases. The Plain Cases admit of a large Crest or Monogram being engraved	50
Do. do. do. do. in Hunting Case	55
Do. do. do. do. in Half-Hunting Case	60
PRESENTATION WATCH, a very highly finished Watch, two lines larger than the Campaign, Keyless action and Lever movement, highest quality. The Case admits of a fine Monogram or Crest being engraved and the inner dome a suitable inscription	85
ENGLISH WATCHES, in strong, plain, engraved, and engine-turned Cases, with key-winding actions, the movements capped and jewelled and having a Gold or Compensation Balance	Rs. 75 and 95

For Gold Watches, other Silver and Nickel Silver Watches, and Ladies' Gold Watches, apply to

MARCKS AND CO., LD.,
WATCH, CLOCK, AND CHRONOMETER MAKERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

I have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENT in India for

MELACHRINO'S CELEBRATED EGYPTIAN CIGARETTES,

And I am now importing their FINEST BRANDS by EVERY Mail at the following rates:—

Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
No. 2 Medium Extra Fine	5 0	No. 7 Small, for Ladies	3 8
„ 1 Large „ „	5 12	„ 5 Medium	4 0
		„ 4 Large	4 12
		„ 6 Largest	5 8

D. MACROPOLO,
SOLE AGENT.
BOMBAY & CALCUTTA.

PILSENER BEER.

KAISER BREWERY.

BECK & CO., BREMEN ("KEY" MARK).

THE LIGHTEST, PUREST, AND MOST WHOLESOME IN THE MARKET.
First Prize, Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition, 1876.
Highest Diploma and Silver Medal, Calcutta, 1883-84.
In Excellent Condition. Fresh Supplies always available.

Rs. 22 per case of 4 dozen Quarts. Rs. 31 per case of 8 dozen Pints.

N.B.—Please see that the words "KAISER BREWERY BECK & Co." are on the Labels without which none are from this Celebrated Brewery.

OLDMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA,
GENERAL AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL AND BOMBAY PRESIDENCIES AND UPPER INDIA

GLADE & CO., BOMBAY.
AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.
TO BE HAD ALSO AT Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Ld.,
And DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGAR, ABDUL REHMAN STREET.

Up-Country Orders must be accompanied by Remittance or reference for payment in Bombay. Special Terms granted to Clubs and Messes and Discount to the Trade.

"BAHADUR" CIGARS!!!

THE best that Money can buy, or Skill produce. Shipped to all climates from Pole to Pole. Made in seven different Shapes and Sizes, so as to meet all Tastes and Requirements.

TRY, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS BUY

"BAHADUR" CIGARS.

SMOKE, AND YOU WILL ALWAYS ENJOY

	inches long, in boxes of	
BAHADUR REGALIAS	6	50
BAHADUR PRINCESSES	5	50
BAHADUR No. 1	4½	100
BAHADUR „ 2	4	100
BAHADUR „ 3	3¾	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	100
BAHADUR MORNING WHIFFS	3	200

SOLE MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS,

McDOWELL AND CO.,
MADRAS.

☞ *N. B.*—Our Factory adjoins our Office, and is, therefore, under our immediate Personal Supervision.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TO-NIGHT! TO-NIGHT!!

GAIETY THEATRE.

11th WEEK.
THE WILLARD OPERA CO.
DIRECTOR.........MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
MISS DECIMA,
AN OPERATIC COMEDY,
Miss Decima Jackson, Aged 16½..............Miss Vera Patey.

FRIDAY, JANUARY 13TH,
COMPLIMENTARY BENEFIT TENDERED TO
MISS VERA PATEY,
When will be PERFORMED
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS,
Miss PATEY as the GUTTA-PERCHA GIRL.
PLAN NOW OPEN AT SOUNDY & Co., Ld.
SATURDAY, JANUARY 14TH,
REPETITION OF
THE ARABIAN NIGHTS.
MONDAY, JANUARY 16TH,
AFTERNOON PERFORMANCE OF THE PANTOMIME
"ALADDIN."
Doors open at 5 p. m. Commence at 5-30 p.m.
No Evening Performance this Night.
PANTOMIME
also on
TUESDAY AND WEDNESDAY EVENINGS.
PRICES OF ADMISSION AS USUAL.
Doors open at 8-30 p.m. Commence at 9 p.m.
Box Plan at SOUNDY & Co., Ld.

THE MacIVER LINE S.S. "ETOLIA" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via KURRACHEE, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in DOCK.

CONSIGNEES are REQUESTED to PRESENT their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and, if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at Steamer's option at their risk and expense. Consignees of Iron are requested to apply for delivery order within three days of Steamer's arrival; in default, no claims for wrong delivery will be entertained.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the Landing Sheds. After removal from the Landing Sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Bombay, 10th January, 1893. Agents.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that NANABHA BURJORJI has contracted to SELL unto SYED NOOR-UL-HUSSAN KHAN, the property hereunder described, and that all persons having claims to the said property by way of sale, gift, mortgage, inheritance, or otherwise, should make the same known in writing to us at our office, (No. 79) Meadows Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, and that otherwise the said purchase will be completed without reference to any such claims, and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.

All that piece or parcel of land, together with the buildings, godowns, privy, and the small room on the west, situate, lying and being at Elphinstone Circle or Green Street, within the Fort of Bombay and assessed by the Bombay Municipality under ward No. 1071, and Street Nos. 7 and 29, and registered in the books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Nos. 4856 and 4857 and New Survey No. 9538, and containing by admeasurement 793 square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows:—That is to say, on the north by the said Green Street, on the east and on the west by a passage common to the property now being described and other properties on each side of the said Nanabhoy Burjorji, and on the South by the property of Cowasjee Merwanjee Shroff and others and which said hereditaments and premises are at present in the occupation of the British India Steam Navigation Company, Mr. Brooks, and others, as tenants of the said Nanabhai Burjorjee.—Dated this 11th day of January, 1893.

BICKNELL, MERWANJI, & MOTILAL,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Department of COUNTRY-MANUFACTURED SOAP for one year from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, and three years from 1st April 1893 to 31st March 1896, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General, hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer, at Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Local time) on the 9th February, 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend. Particulars of the quantities and the stations where required are given in the Tender Form No 98 (H).

2.—No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay, which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Bombay. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3.—Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4.—Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Country-manufactured Soap."

5.—The tenders may be for the requirement of all the stations or of one or any number of them, but the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period. The Commissary General shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited will be confiscated.

6.—Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory Notes or Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt* for the amount noted in the tender form. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7.—Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8.—A sample of the soap to be supplied can be inspected at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office, Bombay.

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office: Poona, 9th January, 1893.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS for the SUPPLY to the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay of the undermentioned articles for one year from 1st April, 1893, to 31st March, 1894, and for three years from 1st April 1893 to 31st March, 1896, will be received by the Commissariat Storekeeper General (hereinafter referred to as the Commissariat Officer) at Bombay up to 1 p.m., (Local time) on the 9th February, 1893, and then and there opened in the presence of all parties who may choose to attend.

2.—No tenders will be received except on forms obtainable from the Commissariat Storekeeper General at Bombay which, as well as any information required regarding the contract, will be given on application to the Commissariat Officer at Bombay. No addition or alteration must be made in the tender forms.

3.—Seals of tenderers will not be accepted; they should have their marks verified by witnesses.

4.—Covers to be superscribed "Tender for the supply of Country Manufactured Sheets, &c.," as the case may be.

5.—The tender should be for all the articles required and comprise the total requirement of the article or articles tendered for, and the term of contract must be as noted above and the rate an average for the whole period The Government shall have the power to accept a tender in whole or in part, or to reject a tender without assigning any cause for so doing, but in the event of the tender being accepted in part only, and the tenderer failing to take up the contract, the whole earnest-money deposited for the article or articles in question will be confiscated.

6.—Each tender must be accompanied with earnest-money in Government Promissory notes or by Bank of Bengal or Treasury Receipt * for the amounts noted in the tender forms. Tenders without earnest-money will not be attended to.

* The receipt may be for currency notes or cash.

7.—Earnest-money will be confiscated if the tenderer withdraws from his tender.

8.—Samples of the articles to be supplied can be inspected at the Commissariat Storekeeper General's Office at Bombay.

Description of Articles.	Tender Forms.
General Contracts.	
Country Manufactured Sheets for Barrack and Hospital bedding of European troops.	Under tender Form No. 98 (d)
Country Manufactured Cotton cloth for Barrack and Hospital Mattresses and pillow-cases.	Do. No. 98 (y)

GEO. C. DOBBS, Major,
For Commissary General.
Commissary General's Office: Poona, 9th January 1893.

KARACHI PORT TRUST.

THE TRUSTEES of the PORT of KURRACHEE are prepared to receive Tenders for the SUPPLY of IRON WORK, HYDRAULIC MACHINERY, Mooring appliances, and permanent way material, required for extending the Ship Wharf at Keamari by four berths of 450 feet each.

The approximate quantities are as follows; viz:—

CONTRACT NO. 1.
569 tons 5" and 6" Ingot Iron Piles.
117 tons cast Iron Pile Screws and Caps.
364 tons Wrot-iron bracings, caps, clips, bolts, nuts, &c.

CONTRACT NO. 2.
2?6 tons Wrot iron compound girders.
470 tons Steel joists,
84 tons Bolts, Straps, &c.

CONTRACT NO. 3.
Twenty 35 cwt Hydraulic Cranes with Piping.

CONTRACT NO. 4.
One 13 ton Hydraulic Crane.

CONTRACT NO. 5—Mooring Appliances.
8 Mushroom Anchors.
5 Peg top Buoys.
30 Fathoms 2¼ inch Stud chain.
16 Cast Iron Bollards.

CONTRACT NO. 6
1000 tons Bissemer steel Vignoles rails, 75 lbs to the yard.

CONTRACT NO 7
3856 Pairs steel fish plates for 75 lbs rails, weight 65¾ tons.

CONTRACT NO. 8
24,000 Fishbolts and nuts for fish plates. weight 19¾ tons

CONTRACT NO. 9
93,000 Dog spikes, weight 28¾ tons

CONTRACT NO 10
150 Sets Points and built-up Crossings, gauge 5' 6"

Printed drawings, conditions, specifications, and forms of Tender may be obtained on payment from the Port Engineer, Karachi.

A charge, which will not be returned, will be made for the drawings and specifications as follows:—
For Contracts Nos. 1 and 2, Rs. 40 each.
Others........................ " 5 "

Sealed Tenders addressed to the Chairman, Karachi Port Trust, Karachi, must reach the Board's Office by noon of Tuesday, the 14th March 1893.

The Trustees do not bind themselves to accept the lowest or any tender.

By Order,
D. MORRIS, M. Inst. C. E.,
Port Engineer, Karachi.
Manora, Karachi, 6th January, 1893.

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WOODEN KEYS.

NOTICE.—The DATE for RECEIVING TENDERS has been EXTENDED from the 18th to the 25th instant.

ALFRED KING,
Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 11th January, 1893.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are hereby invited for the RIGHT of COLLECTING ROAD and FERRY TOLLS in the Nasik District for one year from the 1st of April next. For all particulars regarding the Tolls and the conditions under which tenders should be made apply to the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik.

Tenders should be sent in so as to reach the Huzur Deputy Collector, Nasik, not later than 12-30 noon official time on the 27th February, 1893.

H. E. WINTER,
Collector of Nasik.
10th January, 1893.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL.

NOTICE is hereby given that on and after 16th Instant BUSINESS will be CONDUCTED in the NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES, opposite the VICTORIA TERMINUS (Bori Bunder.)

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices: Bombay, 11th January, 1893.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

ALTERATION IN LOCAL SUBURBAN TRAINS.

ON and after the 16th instant, a SEMI-FAST UP LOCAL TRAIN will LEAVE BANDRA at 9-50 and ARRIVE at CHURCH GATE at 10-21 on Week Days only in place of the present Local Train leaving Bandra 9-48 and arriving Church Gate at 10-33.

This will necessitate slight alterations in the Timings of 3 preceding Up Local Trains; the Revised Timings of which at Principal Stations are given below:—

		No. 10.		No. 11.		No. 12.	
		H.	M.	H.	M.	H.	M.
Virar	Dep.	...		7	45	...	
Andheri	"	..		9	2	9	21
Bandra	"	9	15	9	20	9	36
Church Gate	Arr.	9	53	10	8	10	15

For Detailed Timings at Intermediate Stations see notice exhibited at Stations.

C. CROMMELIN,
For General Traffic Manager.
Bombay, 11th January, 1893.

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SARAH EDMUNDS,
Adelphi Family Hotel, Byculla, Bombay, 15th Sept., 1892.

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F. D. STRANACK,
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Reserve Fund.............$	33,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors....$	100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

F. De BOVIS, Chief Manager.

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld.

LONDON COMMITTEE:
ALBERT DEACON, Esq., (of Messrs. E. & A. Deacon).
E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq., (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., (of Messrs. Jardine Matheson & Co.
DAVID MACLEAN, Esq., 31, Lombard Street, E. C.
Wm. ANASTATIUS JONES, Esq., (Director of the London and County Banking Co., Limited)
THOMAS JACKSON, EWEN CAMERON } Managers.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
LONDON, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI,

AMOY.	HANKOW.	PENANG.
BANGKOK.	HIOGO.	RANGOON.
BATAVIA.	ILOILO.	SAIGON.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SAN FRANCISCO.
CALCUTTA.	MANILA.	SINGAPORE.
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	TIENTSIN.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	YOKOHAMA.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	

BOMBAY AGENCY

Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 Per Cent. on Daily Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000, and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000.

Money taken on Deposit for fixed Periods on terms to be learnt on Application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

J. C. NICHOLSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 31, Dalhousie Square, South, Calcutta.

THE BANK OF CHINA, JAPAN, AND THE STRAITS, Limited.

Capital Fully Subscribed	£2,000,000
Capital Paid-Up	£250,000
Reserve Fund	£223,000
Uncalled Capital	£1,750,000

BOARD OF DIRECTORS:—
Wm. KESWICK, Esq., Chairman, (Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co.)
ADOLF VON ANDRE, Esq., (Messrs. Andre Mende & Co.)
EGBERT IVESON, Esq., (Messrs. Iveson & Co.)
DAVID McLEAN, Esq.
F. D. SASSOON, Esq., (late Messrs. David Sassoon, Sons, & Co.)
H. D. STEWART, Esq., (Messrs. Stewart, Thomson & Co.)

Head Office.........3, PRINCE'S STREET, E.C.

London Bankers.... { THE CAPITAL & COUNTIES BANK, Ld.
THE BRITISH LINEN COMPANY BANK.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received on the following terms:—
3 per Cent. per Annum for 3 Months.
3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
4½ " " " 8 or 9 Months.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on terms which may be ascertained on application.

A. F. SIMPSON,
Agent.
Bombay Office: Old Secretariat, Apollo Street, December, 1892.

A BOON TO MEN

Who suffer from NERVOUS DEBILITY Loss of Vigour, Exhausted Vitality Kidney Diseases, &c. A Treatise explaining the renowned Marston treatment by local absorption, the only positive cure without Stomach Medicines, will be sent in plain wrapper post free, upon application. The MARSTON REMEDY Co. 49, High Holborn, LONDON.

INSURANCES.

SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA.

THE SUN LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY OF CANADA, TRANSACTING ITS BUSINESS UNDER A
SPECIAL LICENSE
FROM THE
GOVERNMENT OF THE DOMINION OF CANADA,

begs to announce its ARRIVAL in INDIA, and solicits Applications for European and Native Assurance and Agencies.

The "SUN" began operations in 1871, and has always done a CAREFUL and yet PROGRESSIVE BUSINESS, having steadily increased in Income, Assets, and Life Assurance in force, until it stands among the Leading Financial Institutions of our Empire.

Correspondence invited. Apply to

ALF. H. ELLIS, Inspector of Agencies, Bombay. } C. MacDONALD & Co., General Agents, Bombay.

THE DEMAND
FOR
STANDARD POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR since 1865, the preference shown for STANDARD POLICIES, has been very marked, the NEW BUSINESS having exceeded 1,000,000, sums assured, PER ANNUM—a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE The BUSINESS of 1891 was the largest in the History of the Company.

PREMIUMS MODERATE; CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

EVERY INFORMATION

In connection with LIFE ASSURANCE BUSINESS can be obtained on application to

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, Bombay Branch.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

Capital—£3,000,000.

Absolute Security Funds now exceed .. £8,486,434
Funds invested in the best and safest Securities amount to....................£7,894,357

FIRE BRANCH.

POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875	£742,553
" 1880	£883,078
" 1885	£966,107
" 1891	£1,607,030

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned.

Endowment Assurances payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms.

LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent.

REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

Accumulated Life and Annuity Funds now amount to.............. { £4,546,577

Total Accumulated Funds... £7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881	£4,673,299	1891	£7,894,357
1886	£5,672,011		

Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.

BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL
LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	......	Rs.	7	7	0
At age 25	do.	"	8	5	0
At age 30	do.	"	9	7	0
At age 35	do.	"	10	14	0
At age 40	do.	"	12	11	0
At age 45	do.	"	15	0	0

INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving lapsed Policies; and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

Write for Prospectus, Proposal Forms, and any further information, to—

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER,
Fellow of the Institute of Actuaries,
Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay
or any Local Agent throughout India.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE." CAPITAL	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. 500	Rs. 25	Rs. 1,055
Bank of Bengal	20,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,030
Bank of Madras	20,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	940
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	[illegible]	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	110
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£30
Char. Mercantile	34,000	£25	£25	5 pr. ct.	150
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£32
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	190
New Oriental Bank	80,000	£10	all	6 pr. ct.	N.
Silver Share			...		...

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,800 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 195
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	94
Bapty Brothers	6,025	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,280	100	all	Nil.	100 no
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,090	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1,095
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex div 2	82
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	13
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	385
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	150
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 no
Indian Guarantee & Surety Ship Assn.	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	15½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	102
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	300
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	200	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	87
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	35
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	60
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct	180
Orient Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	75
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,000	1,000	20	445
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	5,000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	180	...	20
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	60
Southwell and Austin, Ld.	Ord. 1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	20
Do.	Prf. 1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	100
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	875
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	65
Telephone Co.	9,2[illegible]	25	25		19½

PRESS COMPANIES

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Re. 1
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,200
Albert Ginning Co	100	500	all		450
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	000'1	1,100	18 pr. ct	855x 205
Apollo	750	[illegible]	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	001'1	1,000	Nil.40	122
Bhownuggur City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	550	32½ pr. ct	250
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	120
Brent's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	500	200	200		150
Broach City Press Co., Ld.	600	200	all	16	220 245
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	300 w
East India	350	1,003	1,000	45 dvd	1,385
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	14
Fort	515	2,500	2,500	Rs. 35	875
French	[illegible]	[illegible]	all	100	485
Harvey and Sabapathy	[illegible]	500	500	50	475x 127½
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	720	400	all	50	51
Khangaum	240	430	450	32	13
Mahomedpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	52 85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct.	91
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	435
Muzaffar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	260
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 5	580
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1.	120
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dvd	370
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	500
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	,00	25	1,375x
Sind	450	2,000	750	35	500 W
Sorab Woollen Mills	1,200	250	250	35	210
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	237½
Volkart		1,000	100	Rs. 100	961

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 20	160
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871		all	9 per ct.	500
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	25	620
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	350 nom.
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	30	485
Central India	1,000	500	500	40	1,035
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	570
City of Bombay Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,020
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	725
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		12½	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 30	400
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,898	100	100	50	457½
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 20	430
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	750
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	490
Gordon Mills	2,000	1,000	1,000	Nil	145
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	655
Hinganghat Mill	700	500	500	40 25	650
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	Rs.	670
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,075
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	390
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs.	1,015
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	625
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil.	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12½	215
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	40	815
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld.	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	665
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	720
Khatao Makunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	510
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	181
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	750
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1030
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	500	[illegible]
Mahaluxmee	800	1,000	1,000	Nil	470
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct.	475
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,480
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	125
Morarji Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,850 xd.
Maharaja Mysore S & W Co.	4,50	100	100	7 pr. ct.	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil	pa
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	50
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	435
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,055
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	615
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,125
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	[illegible]
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,275
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	1yr. rs. 60	510
Southern India	1,090	500	500	Nil	170
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	32½	295
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	220
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1,000	20	400
Swadeshi Mill	3,000	500	500	Rs. 15	410
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,000	50	610
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	50	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	375
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	650
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	740
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	610

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Divd.	Cash Rate.
G. I. P. R. Consolidated Stock	...	£100	all	guar. 5 p.c.	2,400
B. B. & C. I. R. New Share		£ 18		do.	

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs. 29-4	Nominal.
China Leaf	25-1	
Pekin, Bar Gold old	25-7	
Do. do. new	21-[illegible]	
Australia do.	[illegible]	
Bombay do.	25-[illegible]	
English Sovereigns	14-7	
Do. Drafts	16-5	
Bar Silver 97	[illegible]	
Do. 17½ do.	[illegible]-11	
Carolus Dollars	[illegible]	No price
Mexican do.	[illegible]	
Five-Francs	315	

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Miss Jessie Ackermann, Meeting at Seamen's Rest, Prince's Dock, 5 p.m.
Gaiety Theatre, Willard Opera Company, 9 p.m.

VESSEL ARRIVED.—The steamer Nadir arrived yesterday from Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Kt. Templar (s), for Liverpool; Kapurthala (s), Karachi, &c.; Fultala (s), Calcutta, &c.; LaSeyne (s), Aden, &c.; H. M. S. Euphrates, England; Ataka (s), Marseilles; Rheinfels (s), Hamburg, &c.; Naseri (s), Persian Gulf; and Peshawur (s), China, &c.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Kt. Templar left the dock yesterday.

POSTAL NOTICE.—Mails for Zanzibar direct, per extra s. s. Avoca, will be closed at the General Post Office, at 9 a.m., on Friday, the 13th instant.

A Requiem Mass will be said at the Church of the Lady of Rozary, Mazagon, for the late Mr. J. Machado, to-morrow, at 7 a.m.; and an office on Sunday, at 5 p.m., when his Grace the Archbishop has kindly promised to preside.

DISAPPEARANCE OF A LAD.—Mahomed Siddee Jamaludin, residing at Kambekar Street, has reported to the police that his brother, Oosman, about eighteen years of age, left home, on Monday last, and has not since been heard of. The lad is not in a sound state of mind.

REPORTED BURGLARY.—Jaykison Makanjee, residing at Mahajan Wadi, has reported to the police, that during his absence, on Monday night, his house was broken into and gold and silver ornaments, valued at Rs. 1,542, stolen from a cupboard, which was apparently opened with a duplicate key.

GEYER AND COMPANY, LIMITED.—At an adjourned extraordinary general meeting of the above company, held yesterday, at No. 7, Church Gate Street, Mr. H. A. Geyer, the liquidator, reported to the meeting that the affairs of the company had been fully wound up. He also put in a statement of accounts of the company, showing how the liquidation was conducted, and the property disposed of. It was further stated at the meeting that every shareholder had been paid up fully the amount subscribed by him.

MESSRS. MORESCHI AND GRAEFFE.—We omitted to include in our notices a week ago the Photographic Studio of Messrs. Moreschi and Graeffe, in Meadows-Street. These enterprising artists sometime ago took over the studio of Mr. Vuccino, and have been at much expense over its improvement and beautification. Every convenience which their patrons can desire they have provided, and their work has the merit of being promptly as well as artistically executed. Their photographs are all well finished and durable.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the Bombay Volunteer Rifles will perform the following programme at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, at 5-45, this evening:—

March	Boccacio	Suppe.
Overture	Poet and Peasant	Suppe.
Valse	Fiorene	C. Lowthian.
Paraphrase	Lovely	Newswadba.
Music Illusion	Potpourie	Shreiner.
The Watch-parade	Characterpiece	Eilenberg.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

THE BLANEY MEMORIAL FUND.—We have been requested by the joint honorary secretaries to state that the following further subscriptions have been promised towards this fund:—Amount previously subscribed, Rs. 21,967; through Dusturji Saheb Dorabji Mahiarji, (Nowsari), Rs. 51; Pestonji Hormusji Cama, Rs. 50; Peermahomed Alarukhia, Rs. 50; Choonilal Motilal, Rs. 25; Messrs. Ratansa Nasarwanji Gevara, Muncherji Shapurji Tata, and Jamsetji Hormusji, Abkari contractors, Rs. 25; Education, Rs. 24; Nuserwanji Maneckji Geyara (Surat), Rs. 15; Dr. Hormusji Bejonji Dantra, Rs. 10; Mrs. Misquita, R. Pereira, G. D. Silva, and A Friend, Rs. 7; Dan Vallardes, Rs. 5; and M. B. L., Rs. 5—total, Rs. 22,234.

A CHARGE OF ASSAULT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Ramchander Narayan appeared before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, to answer a charge of assault preferred against him by Shri Krishna, a dealer in *attar*. On the night of the 24th ultimo, the complainant went to the house of Chandri, a dancing girl, sister to the accused, at Girgaum, to demand Rs. 2-8, which she owed him on account of some *attar* purchased by her from him a few days ago. Chandri refused to give the money to the complainant, and an altercation took place between them. The accused, thereupon, came out, and assaulted the complainant with a stick. Mr. Shamrao Rele, pleader, who defended, stated that his client was not at home on the night in question, but he was at a nautch party at Walkeshwar. He called witnesses to prove an alibi. The Magistrate disbelieved the defence, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 50.

A TRIPLE CHARGE OF THEFT.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Inspector Moore charged Namdeo Dhurmajee before Mr. W. R. Hamilton with three different counts of theft of wearing apparel, a set of silver buttons, and a gold nose-ring, collectively valued at Rs. 20, the property of Waima, a Hindu woman, Ragunath Vanmall, and Tookaram Luxman. On Tuesday last, the first and the second complainants left their clothes to dry on a verandah, and while they were engaged in a rear room of the house, the accused, who is their neighbour, helped himself to the clothes and absconded. He was arrested by a policeman on suspicion. As he could not give a satisfactory reply as to how he came by the clothes, he was taken into custody by the policeman, who, on enquiry, discovered that the accused had stolen the clothes from the first two complainants' verandah. The police further ascertained that during the third complainant's absence from home, on the 12th of December last, the accused stole a gold nose-ring from a box in his room, and sold it to a Marwaree. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced the accused to an accumulated term of four months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

A DISHONEST COOLIE.—At the Girgaum Police Court, yesterday, Boodan Dinmahomed, a reputed thief, was charged before Mr. W. R. Hamilton, with the theft of a gold neck ornament, valued at Rs. 75, belonging to Leah, a Jew woman. On Saturday afternoon, the prosecutrix, who resides at Khetwadi, engaged four coolies to remove her furniture to a friend's house. The accused was asked to carry a bedding from which he found the gold-necklet, which the prosecutrix had left under a pillow. While they were on their way to the prosecutrix's friend's house the accused fell behind the other labourers, and when they were out of sight he left the bedding on the road and escaped. Subsequently, he sold the ornament to a Marwaree for Rs. 15, and handed over a part of the proceeds to Koolsambee, a bad woman, and from the remaining sum he bought some clothes, which he presented to her. On Tuesday evening, the prosecutrix met the accused accidentally at Khetwadi, when she at once recognised him and had him arrested by the police. The accused pleaded guilty, and also admitted two previous convictions. The Magistrate convicted and sentenced him to six months' imprisonment, with hard labour.

THEFT OF SILK CLOTH.—At the instance of Inspector Framji Bhicaji, yesterday, Ali Mahomed Hoosen Husein, and Sale Mehedi were brought up before Mr. P. H. Dustoor, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, at the Esplanade Police Court. Accused No. 1 and 2 were charged with theft of two pieces of *kincob*, valued at Rs. 150, belonging to one Fyima, a Mahomedan woman, residing at Two Tanks, and accused No. 3 was charged with receiving the stolen property, knowing the same to be stolen. Mr. K. Ghamat, who held the brief for Mr. Dharyawan, counsel for the third accused, stated to the court that owing to the sudden illness of Mr. Dharyawan who could not attend the Court he was asked to inform his Worship that no evidence would be called for the defence. He would, therefore, leave the case in the hands of his Worship. In disposing of the case, the Magistrate said from the evidence of the prosecutrix there was no doubt that she had given the key to the accused No. 2 on the night of the 1st instant. After the key was given to the accused a box was opened and the pieces of cloth were removed. On the police being given certain information the first accused was arrested. He was sleeping on the verandah of the house of the third accused. The first accused pointed out the house of the second accused to the prosecutrix, which fact showed that he was an abettor in the offence. The property, when discovered, was found wrapped up in the handkerchief of the third accused. The confession of the third accused and the statement of witness Chagon clearly showed his participation in the offense. His Worship convicted the second accused of committing theft as a servant; the first of abetting the second in the offence; and the third of assisting in the disposal of the stolen property. The second accused, his Worship remarked, was a juvenile offender, and he would sentence him to be sent to the Reformatory for two years. The first accused was sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment, and the third who made both the boys, the first two accused, his tools in the affair, was sentenced to rigorous imprisonment for three months. The property recovered was ordered to be made over to the complainant.

HIGH COURT.—APPELLATE SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE CANDY and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

ABETMENT OF MURDER.

IMPERATRIX VS. BASHA BIN BASANNA CHICKERI.

THIS was an appeal from a decision of Mr. Arthur H. Unwin, Sessions Judge of Kanara, who, in September last, convicted the accused of abetment of the offence of murder by his presence at its commission, so as to be deemed to have committed murder, and sentenced him to transportation for life. Mr. N. G. Chandawarker, appeared for the accused; and the Government Pleader, for the Crown.

Mr. Justice Candy, with whom Mr. Justice Fulton concurred, in delivering the decision of the Court, said:—On the 31st August last a corpse was found in a ditch near the village of Yemgalli. The head was separated from the body, and the face was all eaten away; but from the limbs and clothes there seems to have been no doubt as to identification or as to the fact that the man had been murdered. It was the body of one Venkatramana of Yemgalli, who it was said had left his home on the previous Wednesday night (27th July) in company with Basha (the present accused). Information was at once sent to the police. The chief constable arrived on 1st August, held a "panchnama," and apparently questioned every one in the village. On the 5th August Basha (accused), is said to have pointed out hidden in some thorn bushes, not far from where the corpse had been found, a "kambli" and bill-hook, which he alleged, had been in the possession of the murdered man. He implicated six other men, who were brought to Yemgalli on 8th August. The chief constable then formally arrested Basha and the six men and sent them to the Mahaikari (3rd class Magistrate) at Mandgad, before whom Basha made a "confession," relating how Sadashivappa and Irabasappa (two of the six men) had a quarrel with Venkatramana about some rent and had accordingly induced him (Basha) to deliver Venkatramana into their hands in order that they might disgrace him; how he had accordingly on the Wednesday night called Venkatramana on some pretext away from his house, and how five of the six men had attacked Venkatramana and beaten him to death, and thrown his body in the ditch, and hid the kambli and bill-hook. The chief constable then took the case to the First-class Magistrate at Sirsi, before whom Basha retracted the above confession. The Magistrate discharged the 6 men, holding that there was no credible evidence against them, and committed Basha to the Court of Sessions. The Sessions Judge convicted Basha of having engaged with certain others in conspiracy for causing the death of Venkatramana, and he having been present when the death was caused, of having then abetted the murder in such a manner as to be deemed to have committed it. (Sections 107, 109, 114 and 302 Penal Code). If the theory of the prosecution is correct, then no doubt the conviction is good. If Venkatramana left his home on the night of 27th July in company with Basha who refuses to state how he parted company with Venkatramana in a manner compatible with his (Basha's) innocence, and if he (Basha) did actually show where the murdered man's kambli and bill-hook were concealed in places not far from where the corpse was found, then whatever doubts may be thrown on parts of the confession (including the self-exculpatory parts), it is evident that Basha must have had a hand in the murder, and he has been justly convicted. On the other hand the theory of the defence, which has been ably put forward by Mr. Chandawarker for the prisoner, is that the chief constable in collusion with one Gurusantayya induced Basha to make the "confession" and pretend to produce the kambli and bill-hook, in order to save himself at the expense of Sadashivappa and the other men who were originally sent up to the Magistrate. No doubt there are certain facts which at first sight support this theory of the defence. There are in this village of Yumgalli two opposing Lingayet factions, one headed by the Police Patel Gurusantayya and the other by Sadashivappa. Kolrapa, who was last July acting as Police Patel, is on the side of Gurusantayya, and both Gurusantayya and Kolrapa were on bad terms with the deceased, who was on the side of Sadashivappa, and was a man of notoriously bad character, and had in his keeping a Harlav woman, Gutti, who deposed that she had formerly been in the keeping of Gurusantayya—a fact falsely denied by Garasantayya. It does not seem likely that Sadashivappa would simply for a petty quarrel about a small amount of rent, enter into a conspiracy to murder his tenant. It is abundantly proved that the deceased had many enemies. The particular way in which the body was mutilated, points to the fact that Venkatramana was murdered on account of some woman. It is admitted that Basha and Venkatramana were fast friends: it is unlikely that for the petty reward stated by Basha he would consent to decoy his friend into a trap, the result of which he must have known would probably be his friend's death. If the murderers wanted to conceal the murdered man's kambli and bill-hook, why did they not do so, where the body was hidden? Why should they conceal these articles in the thorn bushes? If (as is admitted) search was made near where the body was found, how is it that these articles were not then discovered? Their sudden, and supposed voluntary production by Basha after three days cannot be genuine. The First-class Magistrate, who committed the case, not only evidently doubted the genuineness of Basha's confession, but he expressed a very strong opinion that the "Panch" had been "packed" by the chief constable, and that the production of the kambli and bill-hook by Basha was "most disgraceful to the police," who "hid these things and gave out that Basha produced them." Further, it is clear from Savitri's first statement that Venkatramana, when leaving the house on the Wednesday night, took with him provisions, evidently intending to be away some time. Also he took a bill-hook, and it is amply proved that he used continually to leave the village for days, and was suspected on all sides of predatory expeditions. What more likely than that he and his friend Basha, started that night on an expedition, the object of which Basha is now afraid to disclose, that Venkatramana met his death at the hands of one or more of his numerous enemies, and that the chief constable and Gurusantayya persuaded Basha that the only way for him (Basha) to save himself was to tell the story taught him. It is admitted that the chief constable stopped at Gurusantayya's "math," and the Patell, Kolrapa, deposed that the chief constable used to send every day for Basha and question him. Even the Sessions Judge was of opinion that Basha had been "in something more than *nazar kaid*." To the Mahalkari, who was on the point of handing over charge of his office, and who possibly had neither time nor the experience to test the story of the confession Basha might well hesitate to tell the truth, knowing that he was to be handed back at once into the custody of the chief constable. But when he appeared before the First-class Magistrate at Sirsi he retracted his confession, which is therefore of no value, and then there is no reliable evidence on which he can be convicted. We have given our most careful consideration to the above arguments, but after an examination of the whole record, including the police papers, we have come to the conclusion that Basha was rightly convicted. First, as to the strongly expressed opinion of the First-class Magistrate, its value is materially weakened if not utterly destroyed, by the mistakes which he made. Section 103 of the Criminal Procedure Code which he quoted, has not the slightest application. The chief constable was not questioned why he took patels of other villages with him on his way to the scene of the murder; so it is idle speculating whether he knew the factions in Yemgalli. But even assuming that he did this with a sinister purpose, and assuming that he and his constables hid the kambli and bill-hook in the thickets, this would not have been done in the presence of the "Panch," who would have been merely called to witness the production by Basha after he had been tutored where to find them. So there was no object in "packing" the "Panch." The Magistrate, if he had chosen could easily have summoned and examined the other patels. The words which he quoted from the "Panchnama" are not really at variance with the depositions of the Panch. But when we come to examine the police papers, we find that there are no grounds for the imputations made by the First-class Magistrate. No doubt the chief constable put up in Gurusantayya's "math," but there is evidence that this is the place where travellers always stay. No doubt these Lingayet factions are capable of anything; it may be even assumed for purposes of argument that Gurusantayya did persuade Basha to name persons who were not actually concerned in the murder: it may be even assumed that the quarrel between Sadashivappa and Venkatramana was far too petty to be the sole motive for a cruel murder. We can well imagine that many of the details in Basha's confession are inaccurate or are falsely inserted with some evil object. But it is abundantly clear that from the 31st July (see the Patel's report). Savitri, the widow of deceased, has consistently declared that her husband left his house on the Wednesday night in company with Bhasha. That was before the chief constable arrived on the scene, so that officer could not have got up that part of the story. It is not very clear whether Bhasha now denies that fact. If he does, it is proved beyond doubt he has not explained how he parted company with Venkatramana. Assuming that Basha and deceased started on a predatory expedition, that the enemies of the deceased got wind of it, and attacked him, why does not Basha tell how he parted with the deceased? Again, it is clear from the police diary that on 2nd August Savitri stated that she had questioned Basha what had become of her husband, and Basha replied that he had gone to Sirsi. That was before the police could have had the time to make up any story. This Savitri has consistently adhered to. If Basha had not been present at the murder, why did he give this false account of Venkatramana having gone to Sirsi? Again, on 2nd August Savitri said that her husband had taken a bill-hook with him. She said nothing about any kambli. It is clear that she knew nothing about the kambli. The chief constable could not then have been making up the production of kambli and bill-hook; otherwise he would have put the mention of a kambli into Savitri's mouth. In fact there is no trace of any mention of any kambli till 7th August, when Mhati came forward and identified the kambli found as his own. But the bill-hook was mentioned as the second. Further, the condition in which the bill-hook was found leads to the suspicion that it was used by Venkatramana in a struggle; but this does not agree with the confession which the police are supposed to have put into Basha's mouth. Again, it is a remarkable circumstance that though Savitri on 2nd August did not apparently suspect Basha of having joined in murdering her husband (she said there was intimate friendship between the two) she mentioned four men whom, she said, she did suspect, and two of these were Gurusantayya and Sadashivappa, and she gave the reasons in detail for the enmity of these men, and she told the story of the quarrel between deceased and Sadashivappa about the rent. So if the theory of the defence is correct the chief constable must have made up that story in less than a day after his arrival in the village, and put it into Savitri's mouth. This is most improbable. Not only so, but the diary shows that Gurusantayya was suspected by the police among several others of having been concerned in the murder and his house was searched. It is not likely, therefore, that he was working with the chief constable to get up a case against Sadashivappa. It is, moreover, clear from the diary that the chief constable did not place much reliance on the theory that the quarrel with Sadashivappa was the chief motive of the murder. He evidently thought there must have been other motives. In short (as our translator put it) it appears that wenching and enmity may have been the cause. Again, with regard to the kambli and bill-hook not having been found when the "Panchnama" was held on the 1st August, it is clear from that document that search was made of the whole "hakal" in order to find marks of any scuffle or drops of blood (see also on this point the deposition of Shiwapa Patell before the Committing Magistrate.) It is natural that no search would be made in the thickets for missing articles, for nothing was then known to be missing; and though the fact that deceased had taken a bill-hook was mentioned on 2nd August it is not asserted that any search was made for the same; and no mention was made of the kambli till it was found. Having regard to the strongly expressed opinion of the Committing Magistrate to which the Sessions Judge in his Judgment made no allusion, we have thought it expedient to set out in detail the examination to which we have subjected all the points arising in the case. The result is that in our opinion Basha was present at the murder. As to the exact part which he took therein, what was the real motive, who else was engaged in the crime,—these are points as to which Basha alone can give the true answers. But looking at the state of the corpse when it was found, we think that the murder must have been committed as far back as the night of 27th-28th July. We are convinced that Basha was with the deceased that night; that he subsequently falsely told the widow that deceased had gone to Sirsi, and that he must have been present at the murder, for he produced the kambli and bill-hook. We therefore dismiss the appeal.

INSOLVENT DEBTORS' COURT.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Starling, who presided at a sitting of the court yesterday, disposed of the following matters:—

RE SHIVSHANKER GOPALJEE.

Mr. Anderson, on behalf of the insolvent, appeared in support of a rule, which required the creditors to show cause why the order of adjudication should not be set aside?

Mr. Macpherson, in showing cause against the rule, said that the opposing creditors, Messrs. Ewart, Latham and Co., advanced to the insolvent money to trade in wool on the security of certain title-deeds. It was subsequently found that the firm had no legal possession of the property; and they filed a suit and obtained a decree for the sale of the property in February, 1891. The property was twice put up for auction sale, but as a suitable offer was not forthcoming, it was sold privately to Mr. Jamsetjee Furdoonjee Oonwalla, an assistant in the firm, for Rs. 19,000. After crediting the balance, there remains a balance due to Messrs. Ewart Latham and Co., who applied for an adjudication order on the ground that insolvent had concealed his property and had left his usual place of business. The contention of the insolvent was that no copy of the order had been served upon him. Counsel argued that his clients had searched for him, and he was nowhere to be found.

Mr. Anderson urged that the adjudication order was obtained "ex parte," and no notice was served upon the insolvent.

His lordship, after hearing the arguments of counsel, discharged the rule with costs.

RE RAMJEE MULCHAND.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, for a creditor, applied for a rule "nisi," calling upon the Official Assignee and all the other creditors to show cause why the claims of the latter should not be disallowed, and the funds in the hands of the Official Assignee should not be made over to the applicant, Mulji Chapsey. His lordship granted the rule applied for.

RE BOMONJEE EDULJEE SONAWALLA.

Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, moved for leave to serve notices. As there were up-country creditors, two months' time was given to the insolvent.

RE DHARAMSEY MORARJEE AND ANOTHER.

Mr. Dhairyavan moved absolute a rule, requiring the creditors to show cause why the adjudication order should not be revoked. As one of the creditors had not been served with a Gujerati translation of the order, the application was postponed for four months.

RE ANTONIO LASSASOO.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent's interim order was extended till the first Wednesday in April next.

RE GOVINDJEE VALUBHDAS.

Mr. Ghamat, for a creditor, moved for a month's postponement of the hearing of the rule "nisi" requiring the insolvent to show cause why the name of the creditor, Runsordas Haridas, should not be inserted in the schedule. Mr. Manker, for the insolvent, consented to the postponement, and the application was granted.

RE BHOLASING OOTESING.

Mr. Ghamat, on behalf of the insolvent, applied for a rule "nisi," calling upon the creditors to show cause why he should not be granted his discharge. His lordship granted the application.

RE ASPANIAR KAIKHOSHROO MERBAN IRANI.

Mr. Vicajee, on behalf of the Official Assignee, applied for a fortnight's postponement of the case on the ground that the Official Assignee had discovered some property in the hands of the insolvent, which had not been mentioned in the schedule.

Mr. Manker objected to the application on the ground that no warrant of opposition had been filed.

His lordship, after hearing counsel, granted a fortnight's postponement.

RE DAYA HURJEE PARMAN.

On the application of Mr. Manker, the insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE DE CHICK CHEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted two months' extension of the time for filing his schedule.

RE ABDULLA HAJEE AHMED AND OTHERS.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvents were granted leave to amend the schedule.

RE CURSETJEE MANEKJEE PATEL.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule and to serve notices.

RE DYAL DHARAMSEY.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was granted the usual interim order.

RE JOHN MARIANO PEREIRA.

On the application of the same learned counsel, the insolvent had his interim order extended for two months.

RE BHIMJEE BHANJEE.

On the application of the same learned counsel, this insolvent was granted leave to amend the schedule.

DISCHARGES.

The undermentioned insolvents were granted discharges:—Nowrojee Framjee Mistree; Charles Hill; Abu Cassum Mahomed; Abbas bin Hassam Kazmani; Framjee Hormusjee Lelinwalla; Macund Vishwanath Gore; Bhagwantrao Succaram Purker; Ebrahimkhan bin Dawoodkhan Boberay; Alibhoy Esmaljee Nulwalla; Mahomed Jooma Kutchee; and Richard Carty.

FOR nearly six months Etna has continually ejected from its southern side new lava and incandescent matter. Fortunately the lava has accumulated in streams surmounting each other, augmenting the mass without invading new districts. At certain points the lava has piled itself up to more than 1,000 feet, some valleys have been filled, and some hills have been completely buried under the new lava. The first crater has in part collapsed. Attached to it is a small crater, about 180 feet high, which since the first day of eruption continues to emit smoke and incandescent material. The second crater emits smoke and fragments at regular intervals. The third and largest is always unquiet. The fourth, which was the last formed, is sometimes active and sometimes quiet. The lava flows out from a mouth about a thousand feet lower down than the craters.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore, in every case, Grey or White hair, to its original colour without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots, where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "The Mexican Hair Renewer," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere at 3s. 6d. per bottle.—Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE s s Ataka, 2,371 tons, Captain F F Bement, sailed yesterday for Marseilles, with a general cargo.

THE s s Kt Commander, 2,731 tons, Captain J Thomas, cleared yesterday for Hamburg and Antwerp, with a general cargo.

THE s s Rheinfels, 1,773 tons, Captain H G Weber, sailed yesterday for Hamburg and Bremen, with a general cargo and one deck passenger.

THE Bombay and Persia S N Co's s s Naseri, 850 tons, Captain Thomas Hughes, sailed yesterday for Persian Gulf, with a general cargo and 130 deck passengers.

THE Asiatic S N Co's s s Nadir, 2,041 tons, Captain P S Budd, arrived in harbour yesterday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo, Mrs Budd as cabin and one deck.

THE French mail steamer La Seyne, 1,157 tons, Captain L Blanc, sailed yesterday for Aden via Karachi, with a general cargo and the following passengers:—Mr and Mrs Wybrandts, Mr Jean Goth, Mr Riechanbach, Mr F Deuss, Mr and Mrs Wonod and 40 deck.

THE following is the list of passengers per Italian steamer D Balduino Captain, A Cruciani, sailing to-day:—For Genoa—Miss Morris, Mr and Mrs Wier and three children, Mr and Mrs G Pelite, Mr and Mrs Fletcher, Mr James Durham and one child, Mr C Colonello, Mr Morbini and 3 friends, Mr Michele Viganotti. For Naples—Mr and Mrs Logan. For Alexandria—Mrs Alben and three children—For Port Said—Mr Revelttod, Mr C Perere and 1 deck. For Suez.—Mr L Osseraz, Mr Nisan and 2 deck passengers. For Aden—2 deck passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA AND AUSTRALIAN MAILS.

THE P and O Co's s s Peshawur, 3,905 tons, Captain J F Jephson, sailed yesterday for China via Colombo, with Her Majesty's China and Australian Mails, a general cargo and the following passengers:—For Sydney—Dr Hoysted and Mr B G Phillips. For Shanghai—Mr and Mrs Harwood. For Colombo—Mrs Agnew Pope, Miss Williams, Sir R Musgrave, Mr Tufnell, and Mr G H Penny,

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—JANUARY 11.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Taif	878	Tyndal	B	H Cassum & Co
,, Naderi	1160	McAllister	C	B & P S N Co
,, Kt. of St. John	2245	Billett	F	K Nixon & Co.
,, Elwick	1517	Steele	H J	T Morrison & Co
,, Rheinfels	1773	Weber	K	Glade & Co
,, Mahanadi	..	Nacoda	L	Shepherd & Co
,, Avoca	1437	Nacoda	N	Allana Munjee
,, La Seyne	1157	Blanc	O	A Simeon & Co
,, Afghan	1439	Barton	Q	M Mackenzie

The Time-ball drops at Prince's Dock at noon, or Greenwich mean time, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time-ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·3s a.m. of Greenwich mean time.

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	No.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Valetta	2780	......	1	P & O Co
,, Arabia	2314	Hillcoat	2	W & A Graham & Co
,, D. Balduino	3044	Cruciani	3	F Branchi
,, Bisagno	1980	Baccerini	4	F Branchi
,, Peshawur	3905	Jephson	5	P & O Co
,, Etolia	2113	Jones	8	K Nixon & Co
,, Niagara	1987	McConochie	9	K Nixon & Co
,, Kirov Hall	1688	Phillips	11	E Bates & Co
,, Eden Hall	2273	Jones	12	E Bates & Co
,, Kt. Commander	2731	Thomas	13	K Nixon & Co
,, Ataka	2372	Bement	15	K Nixon & Co
,, Aston Hall	2254	McFee	16	E Bates & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

S.S. Tanjore ......2262-62 ... Barron ... H Cassum & Co.

ARRIVAL.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
11	Nadir (s)	Budd	Calcutta, Dec. 17.

DEPARTURES.

Jan.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	Kt. Templar (s)	Pain	Liverpool.
	Kapurthala (s)	Livingstone	Karachi, &c.
	Fultala (s)	Phillips	Calcutta, &c.
	LaSeyne (s)	Blanc	Aden, &c.
	H. M. S. Euphrates	Bromley	England.
	Ataka (s)	Bement	Marseilles.
	Rheinfels (s)	Weber	Hamburg, &c.
	Naseri (s)	Hughes	Persian Gulf.
	Peshawur (s)	Jephson	China, &c.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Arabia, Hillcoat, for Marseilles and Liverpool.
,, Kt. Commander, Thomas, for Hamburg & Antwerp
,, D, Balduino, Cruciani, for Genoa, &c.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Karagola, for Karachi.
,, Nadir, for Coast and Calcutta.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
28	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
29	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
30	R. Crawford s	Atkins	Leith.
31	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. Coast.
Jan. 2	Naderi s	McAllister	Persian Gulf.
	Foyle s	D'Ath	Batoum.
	Afghan s	Barton	London.
	Etolia s	Jones	Liverpool.
	Ashdown s	Hutchinson	Batoum.
3	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay via C. Coast.
	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

Dec.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
22	Ebenzer sp	Milne	Tuticorin.
28	City of Venice s	Campbell	Bombay.
29	Assyria s	Skinner	Persian Gulf.
	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.
31	Karagola s	Tice	Bombay via C. Coast.
Jan 1	Rufford Hall s	Fowler	Marseilles, &c.
2	Naderi s	McAllister	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S.S. Amarapura, Darling, Anderson & Co., for Phillipine Islands.
,, Lobelia, Owen, Ralli Brothers, (not known).
,, R. Crawford, Atkin, The Captain, for the Karachi Port Trust.
,, Foyle, D'Ath, The Bombay Co. (not known).
,, Afghan, Barton, M. Mackenzie, Co., for Bombay.
,, Etolia, Jones, W. Cooper & Co., for Bombay.
,, Ashdown, Hutchison, Volkart Brothers (not known).
,, Kapurthala, Livingstone, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
,, Pemba, Rothwell, M. Mackenzie & Co., for Persian Gulf

DAILY EXPORTS.—JANUARY 11.

FOR LONDON.

Valetta s—117 cwts olibanum and 90 cwts gum, M L Assoo; 15 cwts fishmaws, A C Hajee Mamed; 8,107 bales skins, W and A Graham and Co; 20 bales skins, H T Hajee Gunee; 310 cwts myrabollams, and 42½ cwts gum, S Runchordas; 180 cwts olibanum, G H Visram; 1 case condiments, Framjee Nowrojee; 31 cases country drugs, Bertie Smith and Co; 57 cwts gum, M Jaffer; 42 cwts mother-of-pearl shell, N Mianee; 321 bales skins, Owen Okell; 12 bales hides, M Shapoorjee; and Co; 8 bundles, ganja, Amed Remtoola; 85 bundles ganja, R Janardhan.

Elwick s—100 cwts gum, P Damjee; 20 cases indigo, Sir Charles Forbes and Co; 30 bales hemp, N Futehally and Co; 72 cwts olibanum, A Jaffer; 24 cases indigo, G Culliamjee; 50 cases indigo, G Radhakisson; 38 cases indigo, The Bombay Co; 26 cwts fishmaws, M J Joomabhoy and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Niagara s—992 cwt steel seed, Ralli Brothers; 50 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co; 355 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co; 200 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 150 bales cotton, David Sassoon and Co; 210 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co; 1,300 cwts poppy seed, Volkart Bros; 100 bales cotton, Thos H Moore & Co; 110 bales cotton, Durst Hosli and Co; 3,001 cwts linseed, Killick Nixon & Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Rheinfels s—110 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Ataka s—600 cwts teelseed, Ralli Brothers.
Eden Hall s—162 cwts mowraseed and 990 cwts castorseed, John Fachiri.

FOR GENOA.

Sheikh s—900 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 100 bales twist waste, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HONGKONG.

Peshawur s—30 cwts almond, Quan Lun Eaoo; 18 chests opium, Tata and Co; 15 chests opium, H. A. Esmall and Co; 1 chest opium, T Ghunsamdas.
Bisagno s—51 cwts sharkfins and 8 cwts fishmaws, M Nuthoo; 500 bales twist David Sassoon and Co; 15 bales twist, Kessowjee Veerjee; 300 bales twist, E Noordin and Co; 650 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 50 bales twist, R S Woonwalla and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Peshawur s—8 chests opium, G Shobhugmal; 12 chests opium, E D Sassoon and Co; 12 chest opium, David Sassoon and Co; 27½ chests opium, B Bulchand; 22½ chests opium, Tata and Co; 2 chests opium, Sorabji N. Talati and Co; 7 chests opium, H Premsookh; 21 bales twist, Framjee Sands and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 27TH TO 31ST DECEMBER.)

EXPORTS.

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—143 cwts cotton unpressed, 48 cwts wool unpressed, 413 cwts rapeseed including jamba and seeta, 879 cwts jowaree, 846 cwts rice and 522 corges skins.
Pemba s, (Bombay)—322 cwts cotton unpressed, 171 bales wool and 24 cwts wool, unpressed.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—778 cwts cotton unpressed, 201 cwts wool unpressed, 495 cwts rapeseed, including jamba and seeta, and 73 cwts wheat.

IMPORTS.

Locksley Hall s, (Liverpool)—100 pieces grey goods and 750 pieces prints.
Karagola s, (Bombay)—3,253 pieces grey goods, 760 pieces white goods, 641 pieces prints, 300 lbs grey yarns, 300 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns and 15 cwts spelter.
Rheinfels s, (Hamburg and Antwerp)—1,031 cwts steel.
Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—12,904 pieces grey goods, 7,111 pieces white goods, 2,729 pieces prints, 16,000 lbs grey yarns 4,000 lbs, Turkey-red and dyed yarns, and 80 cwts copper.
City of Venice s, (Glasgow and Liverpool)—2,879 pieces white goods, 13,977 pieces prints, 4,100 lbs Turkey-red and dyed yarns and 1,000 cwts steel.
Assyria s, (Bombay)—780 pieces prints.
Pachumba s. (Bombay)—15,459 pieces grey goods, 6,548 pieces white goods. 3,160 pieces, prints, 4,800 lbs grey yarns and 900 lbs Turkey-red dyed yarns.
Country Crafts (Bombay)—2,403 pieces grey goods and 28 cwts iron bars, rods, sheets and hoops.

THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON WEDNESDAY, THE 11TH OF JANUARY, 1893.

1. The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature (32°) and also to the sea level.
2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.
3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.
4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	30·123	Calm	2	66·0	46·1	82	..	1·02	+0·24
Agra	30·157	N W	4	70·5	45·5	78	..	1·06	+0·76
Cawnpore	30·126	W	4	70·0	43·0	93	..	2·49	...
Allahabad	30·108	Calm	3	68·9	43·3	94	..	1·80	+0·93
Jhansi	30·157	Calm	1	74·5	47·2	62	..	0·98	+0·66
Jacobabad	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Karachi	30·088	N E	9	75·9	50·1	66	..	0·68	+0·48
Jeypore	30·180	N W	3	74·0	46·2	67	..	0·75	+13·31
Ajmere	30·208	N W	2	74·2	39·4	73	..	0·13	−0·18
Deesa	30·089	E	..	84·1	49·0	46	..	0·07	−0·08
Bhuj	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Rajkot	30·091	Calm	3	83·9	47·0	71	..	0·03	−0·32
Veraval	30·028	N N E	7	87·1	57·8	44	..	0·39	...
Neemuch	30·165	Calm	5	72·2	44·9	60	..	1·32	+1·00
Indore	30·127	E	1	75·0	41·1	69	..	1·14	+0·47
Saugor	30·163	N N E	1	70·2	45·5	[illegible]	..	2·59	+0·84
Jubbulpore	30·176	Calm	1	65·9	41·9	81	..	2·53	+1·18
Hoshangabad	30·152	E N E	5	70·3	45·3	80	..	1·55	+0·22
Khandwa	30·1[illegible]5	Calm	3	76·7	46·5	86	..	2·57	+1·49
Raipur	30·134	N N E	1	79·0	42·1	...	..	0·16	−0·93
Nagpur	30·133	Calm	4	74·9	49·2	62	..	2·13	+0·47
Amraoti	30·122	E	3	76·6	51·9	53	..	2·46	+0·57
Akola	30·100	N E	4	76·5	46·7	86	..	2·43	+0·02
Surat	30·043	N E	F	85·0	63·5	56	..	..	−0·18
Malegaon	30·144	WNW	3	81·9	49·5	61	..	0·32	−1·08
Bombay	30·016	E S E	11	83·4	69·9	55	..	0·67	−0·20
Poona	30·106	E	7	82·6	51·9	49	..	0·34	−1·32
Sholapur	30·092	E N E	10	84·2	53·1	43	..	0·75	−1·05
Ratnagiri	30·004	E	7	91·4	68·4	24	..	0·41	−0·39
Belgaum	30·029	E N E	7	77·8	53·9	50	..	0·30	−1·70
Goa	30·006	E	13	87·1	69·3	61	..	2·44	...
Karwar	30·04	N E	1	88·8	65·9	55	..	1·43	−1·72
Mangalore	29·943	E	4	91·3	69·9	54	..	4·25	+0·56
Calicut	29·924	E S E	9	88·2	69·2	63	..	3·63	−3·78
Cochin	29·920	E N E	M	94·3	71·7	63	..	4·38	−5·35
Bangalore	30·075	E	3	78·2	56·9	85	..	0·65	−3·82
Secunderabad	30·090	N E	4	81·1	54·1	57	..	1·80	−0·29
Masuliptm.	30·054	N N E	6	82·5	64·2	82	..	0·32	−7·95
Bellary	30·083	Calm	4	81·4	56·6	81	..	0·28	−2·05
Cuddapah	30·054	S E	...	85·0	63·4	75	..	2·16	−4·77
Madras	30·003	N E	13	81·7	75·2	63	..	6·91	−17·12
Coimbatore	30·025	N	5	89·3	63·8	70	..	1·22	−4·61
Trichinopoly	29·989	Calm	5	88·5	67·9	61	..	1·87	−8·39
Negapatam	29·938	N E	16	80·9	75·7	69	..	11·75	−19·70
C'mbo	29·905	N N E	14	89·0	71·5	70	..	6·90	−14·27

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased everywhere. The fall has been brisk to rapid at Indore, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad, Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam, and moderate to slight in other places. Readings are relatively high at Ajmere and low in Ceylon, on and off the Malabar and South Coromandel Coasts. Gradients to the south of Lat. 16° are steep, while elsewhere they are moderate to slight. Winds are westerly to north-westerly in Rajputana and at Agra, Cawnpore, Malegaon, and Coimbatore and north-easterly to south-easterly in other districts. The force has been fresh to strong at Sholapur, Goa, Calicut, Madras, and Negapatam. This morning, the wind velocity was 16 miles an hour at Bombay, 14 at Goa, Karwar, and Calicut, and 12 at Ratnagiri. The day and night temperature variations are irregular. The greatest departures are:—Maximum 4° to 6° in excess at Coimbatore and Cochin, and 4° to 9° in defect in Central India, Berar, the Central Provinces, and at Delhi, Allahabad, and Belgaum, and minimum from 8° to 10° in excess at Mangalore, Madras, and Surat, and 5° to 9° in defect in Berar and the Central Provinces. The highest temperature in the shade was 94° at Cochin and the lowest 39° at Ajmere. Humidity changes are very irregular and the skies are more or less clouded at Delhi, Agra, Bangalore, Coimbatore, and Negapatam. There has been no rain at any of the reporting stations. Abnormal charts of the 9th, 10th, and 11th show the existence of a large depression either to the south-westwards of Calicut or to the southwards of Colombo out at sea, and strong winds with a moderate to strong gale are probably blowing there. The comparison of these charts from day to day shows that the disturbance is advancing northwards, but the skies are as yet clear in the south and the sea is smooth or only slight. However, as the barometer is falling briskly to rapidly on the Malabar Coast and at Coimbatore, Trichinopoly, and Negapatam, the weather is very suspicious and may very likely become unsettled either off the Malabar Coast or to the south-eastwards of Madras. Fresh to strong winds are probable on and off the West Coast between Goa and Cochin and also on and off the Coromandel Coast.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JAN. 11.

Yesterday's observations show a barometric fall in almost all parts of the country. The fall being brisk in the south of the Peninsula and moderate elsewhere. Readings are highest in Rajputana and lowest in Malabar, and gradients are moderately steep in the Peninsula and at the Bay. Winds blow northerly in the bay area and Sind; easterly in the centre and west of the peninsula and the Central Provinces. The force is high in the south. Calms prevail over northern India. The temperature has risen elsewhere except in Madras and Bombay. The mean temperature ranges from eighty-three degrees in Cochin to fifty in Rawalpindi and below the normal average except in Bombay and Madras where it is trifling excess. The maxima exceed ninety in Tinnevelly, Coimbatore, Mangalore, and Cochin. No rain has fallen anywhere but the sky is very cloudy over the Punjab. The weather is disturbed in the South of the Peninsula with gales and high winds and these will probably pass on to the Arabian Sea. In the North-west the weather is less likely to be disturbed. The intensity of the depression is small.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY

Bombay, 10th January, 1893

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m. 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·929
Temperature of the Air	77·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	70·0
Dew Point	66·6
Relative humidity of Air	0·701
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded = 10)	2·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	83·4
Minimum do. (read at 8 a.m.)	70·3
General Directions of Wind*	N,ENE,NE,NW,NNW,N
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	250

*From midnight to midnight.

FORTHCOMING EVENTS.

JANUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 12.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Bunder Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 13.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Sat. 14.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Seaforde Land Improvement Company's meeting.
Vol. Ar. Gun Target Practice, Pilot Bunder.
Mon. 16.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Meeting of the University Senate.
Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 19.—Hughes Cup Race Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 21.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Vol. Ar. Gun Target Practice, Pilot Bunder.
Mon. 23.—Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Tues. 24.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Wed. 25.—Scottish Orphanage Concert, Town Hall.
Thurs. 26.—Yacht Club Regatta.
Sat. 28.—Close of Poona Camp-of-Exercise.
Gymkhana Sky Races.
Mon. 30.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

FEBRUARY, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 3.—"Caledonia" Masonic Ball, Town Hall.
Sat. 4.—Gymkhana Sky Races.
Cyclist Club Races.
Vol. Art. Camp opens, Mahaluxmee.
Sun. 5.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 6.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Tues. 7.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Wed. 8.—Bombay Fine Arts Society's Exhibition opens.
Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 9.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Byculla Club Ball.
Fri. 10.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Sat. 11.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Sun. 12.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Vol. Art. Camp.
Tues. 14.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Wed. 15.—Vol. Art. Camp.
Thurs. 16.—Hughes Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Thurs. 23.—Lord Harris's Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Fri. 24.—Royal Yacht Club, half-yearly meeting.
Sat. 25.—Bombay Races.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Byculla Club, half-yearly meeting.
Mon. 27.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Tues. 28.—Bombay Races.

MARCH, 1893.

Thurs. 2.—Bombay Races.
"Roughton" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Sat. 4.—Water Polo Tournament.
Bombay Races.
Cercle Litteraire, Annual Soiree.
Ladies' Tiffin, Byculla Club.
Thurs. 9.—"Bunder" Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 13.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Thurs. 16.—Acworth Cup Race, Back Bay Baths.
Mon. 20.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.
Fri. 31.—Good Friday.

APRIL 1893.

Mon. 10.—Dance at the Royal Yacht Club.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this scale.

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THE GUIDE AND DIRECTORY for the year 1893 contains much new and valuable information brought down to date, and gives the history of the remarkable progress made by the City in recent years.

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THE BOMBAY DIRECTORY

Has been carefully enlarged, verified, and revised up to the day of going to Press. Valuable information has been added, and special care has been taken that the local information shall meet the wants of commercial men and the general public.

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TO PARENTS IN INDIA.

A GENTLEMAN, whose son is at Quernmore House School, Bromley, Kent, can highly recommend the school. It is situated in a most healthy locality and has every facility for educating boys from 7 to 17 years of age. The Elementary School for Young Boys is under experienced Ladies, assisted by some of the Masters. The Junior and Senior Boys are separate, living with different House-Masters, and all enjoy exceptional Home Comforts. Boys prepared for Public Schools, Army, Navy and the Indian Civil Services under a large Staff of Experienced Masters, of whom seven are Graduates. If desired Boys can spend Holidays with Head Master. For list of recent Successes and Prospectus apply to R. N. HODGES, ESQ., Lucknow, Oudh.
References in India: REV. C. H. L. WRIGHT, M. A., Chaplain, Secunderabad, Deccan; BRIGADE-SURGEON LIEUTENANT-COLONEL D. C. GROSE, Medical Staff, Dalhousie, Punjab; COLONEL H. HUGHES-HALLETT, Jubbulpore, C. I.; and R. N. HODGES, ESQ., Engineer-in-Chief I. R. B. B. Railway, Lucknow.

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AGENTS WANTED

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, JAN. 11.

THE only changes yesterday in the London financial quotations, usually wired by Reuter, were an advance of 1-16 in 4 per cent. Rupee Securities, at £63⅜, and of ⅛ in Indian Sterling Loan, at 107⅞. The price of Bar Silver was unaltered at 38⅛d. per oz.; and in New York also the metal was unchanged in value at 83 cents, with Exchange on London still quoted at 4·87½. Braziers' Copper was 10s. lower, at £54 10s. per ton. Paris quotations come as before.

A decline of 1-16d. took place in the price of spot Mid.-American Cotton in Liverpool yesterday, at 5 5-16d. per lb.; but Arrival quotations were unaltered, as also were those for East Indian Cotton. The market closed quiet; Surats steady; and arrivals quiet but steady; the total Sales having been 7,000 bales, including 600 East Indians. The day's Imports were 7,000 bales, including 600 East Indians. The Manchester Market was quiet but steady.

In New York, also, prices were lower, ready Mid.-Uplands having declined 1-16 cent to 9⅞ cents, while April Futures were 6 points lower, at 9·25 cents. The day's Receipts, at the U. S. Ports, were 27,000 bales, making this season's figures compare as follows with those of the two preceding years:—

	1893	1892	1891
Tuesday's Receipts	27,000	42,000	32,000
Three days' Receipts...	67,000	100,000	94,000
Since 1st Sept. 92.........	3,726,000	5,101,000	4,788,000

Exporters have been in our local market to-day, and a larger business has been done than of late, though it has been still upon only a moderate scale. They have contracted for 1,200 bales of new Bengals for delivery by the 25th January; 500 Broach, for March, at Rs. 273-4; and 900 Bhownugger, for April-May delivery, at Rs. 243-54; and 100 ready new Akola, at Rs. 255; while the local Mills have taken only 400 Julgaum, at Rs. 242 per candy. The market has been quiet in tone, and prices are Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 lower.

WHEAT has been comparatively neglected by exporters, only a small business having again been reported; but the tone of the market has been steady, and prices are unchanged.

SEEDS have been taken to a moderate extent by shippers in a quiet market, *Linseed* has again declined in value half-an-anna per cwt. to Rs. 7-14-0 to Rs. 8-0-6 per cwt; other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay yesterday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,590	bales.
Wheat	7,154	cwts.
Linseed..	2,605	"
Rapeseed	1,122	"
Gingelly	8,010	"
Groundnuts	10,324	"
Castorseed	2,845	"
Rice	6,652	"

FREIGHTS are dull, with very little demand for tonnage being felt. Relets, for immediate shipment to Antwerp, have been given at 12s. 6d. for Seeds, and at 14s. for Cotton to Hull, 13s. 6d. per ton has been done for February shipment.

EXCHANGE.—1s. 2⅜d. for Telegraphic, and 1s. 2 21-32d. for Bank Bills was quoted this morning at opening, in a steady market, but there was no enquiry, and the rate rose 1-32d. to 1s. 2 21-32d. and 1s. 2 11-16d., respectively, at which but little was done. For three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 2 13-16d. throughout the day, both for ready and forward delivery, at which we heard of a fair amount of business passing; but at the close this rate was only obtainable in one direction; and the market closed steady as follows:—

Bank d/d ......1s. 2 21-32d. to 11-16d. per rupee.
Do. T/T ......1s. 2 21-32d.
Do. 3 m/s ......1s. 2 23-32d.
Credits do. ......1s. 2 27-32d.
Francs 3 do. ......1·56.

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm at a slight advance on last evening's final rates, Fours, both for Money and Account having been quoted at 103¼; and before closing 1-16 per cent. higher was attained, the cash price leaving off at 103 9-16; and 4½ per Cents nominally quoted at 100½.

SHARES have been very quiet, and prices almost without movement to-day, the only changes in Mill Scrip being an advance of Rs. 30 in Luckmidas, and of Rs. 10 on Manockji Petit, at our revised quotations. Bank of Bombay shares have further advanced Rs. 5 per share, to Rs. 1,055.

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

[Includes the Rajputana, Holkar, Sindhia-Neemuch, Rewari-Ferozepore and Cawnpore-Achnera State Railways.]
Approximate return of traffic for the week ended December 31, 1892, on 1,674·02 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	†1,17,000	3,30,000	4,000	4,51,000
Or per mile of railway	70	197	2	269
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	27,86,191	57,72,107	3,41,137	88,99,435
Total for 26 weeks.	29,03,191	61,02,107	3,45,137	93,50,435
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year [on 1,671·82 miles open]*	1,34,267	3,19,528	16,259	4,70,054
Per mile of Ry do.	80	191	10	281
Total to corresponding date do.	29,39,172	67,08,903	1,48,484	97,96,559

* Including Supplementary.
† Includes Rs. 10,000 on account of Haulage and hire of Postal vehicles.

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 19,054
Ditto to date .... " 4,46,124

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for the week ended December 31, 1892, on 461 miles open.

—	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings [estimated.]	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	91,000	1,67,000	4,000	2,62,000
Or per mile of Railway	197	362	9	568
For previous 25 weeks of half-year.	20,52,180	28,42,314	91,027	49,85,521
Total for 26 weeks.	21,43,180	30,09,314	95,027	52,47,521
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year* ..	93,679	1,72,608	6,553	2,72,840
Per mile of Ry do.	203	375	14	592
Total to corresponding date do.	21,52,112	34,71,367	1,17,881	57,41,360

* Including Supplementary.

Decrease for the week .... Rs. 10,840
Ditto to date .... " 4,93,839

I. M. R. TRAFFIC RETURN.

(Week ending December 31, 1892.)

DESCRIPTION.	1892.	1891.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ..	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers, Parcels, &c	52,292	44,310	7,982	..	41,706	...
Goods	63,347	37,839	25,508	..	..	64,397
Other earnings	12,107	—34,133	46,240	..	44,048	...
Weekly total	1,27,746	48,016	79,730	..	..	...
Aggregate ..	21,02,648	20,81,291	..	..	21,357	..

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

(Open 1,490 Miles.)
THE following is the statement of traffic for the [illegible] ending 7th January, 1893:—

	Coaching Traffic.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic.	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Coaching Receipts.	Receipts.		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total ..	[illegible]0,672	6,14,842	7,673	8,11,187
Corresponding week last year. Open 1,[illegible] miles.	..	..	..	9,87,512

Decrease .... Rs. 1,74,325.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

DALY—January 7, at Coonoor, Nilgiri Hills, Southern India, the wife of W W Daly, C I E, Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Bengal, of a daughter.

WILLCOCKS—January 5, at Delhi, the wife of Captain J Willcocks, 1st Battalion, Leinster Regiment, Station Staff Officer, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

LUSHINGTON—HIGGENS—January 3, at Cocanada, by the Rev E T Beatty, Percy Manners Lushington, Deputy Conservator of Forests, son of James Law Lushington, of the Madras Civil Service, (retired), to Bertha Stewart Higgens, youngest daughter of the Rev Robert Higgens, Vicar of Wareside, Herts.

DEATHS.

ANDREWS—January 8, at the General Hospital, Calcutta, J Andrews, of the Royal Hotel, Chowringhi.

BAILEY—December 17, at Rawal Pindi, of childbirth, Grace, the wife of J W Bailey, Locomotive Department, North-Western Railway.

DRAYSON—December 14, at Mian Mir, Lilly Bessie, the beloved wife of Quarter Master Sergeant T J Drayson; 65th Field Battery, R A.

FLINN—January 7, at Madras, Frank John Flinn, Sub-Conductor, Comst Department, aged 32 years, 2 months and 13 days.

HASTINGS—January 2, at Rawal Pindi, suddenly, D J Hastings, Telegraph Master, aged 40.

WHITE—January 1, drowned by accident on the Lake at Naini Tal, William Muir, the eldest and beloved son of Mr and Mrs W Muir White, aged 24 years and 6 months.

WHITE—January 1, drowned by accident on the Lake at Naini Tal, Evelyn Muir, the second beloved son of Mr and Mrs W Muir White, aged 20 years and 6 months.

WHITE—January 1, drowned by accident on the Lake at Naini Tal, Montagu Muir, the 3rd beloved son, of Mr and Mrs W Muir White, aged 16 years and eleven months.

The Bombay Gazette

THURSDAY, JANUARY 12, 1893.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT must now see that he was severely mistaken when at the close of the despatch to the Government of India written in June, 1891, he expressed the hope that the suggested improvements in the application of the system of trial by jury in Bengal would effect the reforms he deemed neccessary "without much outcry from the educated classes." The outcry has been loud enough to find unexpected echoes in London newspaper offices, and there is every probability that the name of the present Lieutenant-Governor will go down in history as that of a tyrant who sought to suppress the inherent right of the Bengali to be tried and acquitted by his peers. In the despatch in question there is not from the beginning to the end any suggestion that trial by jury should be suppressed. Indeed, it was distinctly stated that while convinced of the failure of the jury system *in its present shape* in Bengal, still considering that it "is prized as a rudimentary beginning of giving power to the people," it was inadvisable, on political grounds, that it should be abolished altogether. This qualification has not availed to save his Honor from the charge that he has altogether abolished trial by jury. That no such intention was present to his mind is sufficiently shown by the fact that in the despatch to the Government of India he combated the opinion of Sessions Judges and local officers that suitable men could not be selected for jurors in many districts, and that qualifications as to property, education, and respectability should be laid down by law. The Lieutenant-Governor stated that the difficulty of finding suitable men for jurors was due to the failure of Judges and other officers concerned to take care that only qualified persons are entered in the jury lists prepared by them. He announced his intention to impress strongly on all Judges in jury districts that under the law they are primarily responsible in this matter. He suggested that in districts where it is difficult to secure the services of suitable jurors the number might be reduced from five to three. He was "enabled to see his way" to advising that the restrictive qualifications should be prescribed by law, the only step in that direction which he deemed advisable being the raising of the limit of age to twenty-five. All this does not look as if Sir Charles Elliot is open to the imputation of being "on the pounce" to wipe out trial by jury in Bengal by way of giving the Babus a slap in the face, as a speaker at the demonstration in the Town Hall kindly suggested.

A perusal of the mass of papers accompanying the Despatch of the Government of India to the Secretary of State on the shortcomings of the Jury System "as it at present exists in India" will doubtless satisfy Lord Kimberley that there is a large body of judicial and official opinion in favor of the continuance of trial by jury, and that the suggestions and proposals which abound in every page have for their purpose the improvement of the system and not its abolition or curtailment. Nowhere is this made more clear than in the minutes of the Judges of the Bombay High Court. The Chief Justice of Bombay, Sir Charles Sargent, regards the increased satisfaction with the administration of criminal justice amongst the public generally as a compensating advantage for the smaller proportion of convictions in murder and other serious cases under the jury system. He considers that unless it can be shown that the working of the jury system has so seriously affected the administration of justice as to make it absolutely necessary to revert to trial with assessors, its abolition is to be deprecated. This expression of the mature opinion of so high an authority is the more weighty, as it is accompanied by the statement that "whether from timidity, want of intelligence, or the influence of religious or other prejudices amongst the ordinary run of jury men, trial by jury has seriously interfered with the punishment of murder cases." But the Chief Justice points out that there are no materials to show that it has failed to such an extent as to create public dissatisfaction—a point which he recommends should be inquired into by the Government before dealing with the question from a purely executive point of view. Sir Charles Sargent considers the proposals for requiring the Sessions Judge and the High Court to exercise more stringently the powers given under the Criminal Procedure Code for reviewing verdicts, to be open to the objection that it would weaken the sense of responsibility amongst jurors, which on the contrary should be encouraged. With this view the High Court has established the practice of not interfering with the verdict, except when it was manifestly wrong. This has been the general, though not the uniform, practice of the Judges of the Calcutta High Court. The refusal to interfere with verdicts not absolutely preposterous has been the subject of much hostile criticism on the part of the Sessions Judges and of the Local Government on the other side of India, where the principle that it is desirable as far as possible to enlist public opinion on the side of the administration of the law is not so widely recognised as in the Western Presidency. Sir Charles Sargent does not hesitate to say that it would be better to abolish trial by jury altogether than to reduce it to a farce. He recognises that a mistake was committed in not introducing the system with greater caution; but he considers that any change is to be deprecated unless the Government be satisfied that it is essential to the practical efficiency of the administration of criminal justice. Mr. Justice Birdwood, while considering that some modification is desirable, holds that the reasons for the adoption of the system twenty-three years ago have not been weakened by time, and that its withdrawal now would give rise to great dissatisfaction. He frankly says that juries were introduced for political reasons rather than with any expectation of securing an improvement in the administration of justice.

Mr. Justice Parsons states from his experience as a Sessions Judge, and in the High Court, that the system works as well as, if not better than, it was ever expected to do. In his opinion it should not be lightly abolished, but, instead, should be extended as much as possible. He holds that there can be no question that the verdict of a Judge and jury carries more weight with public opinion than that of a Judge with assessors, or even the judgment of the Appellate Bench of the High Court. But he is in favour of abolishing trial by jury for any class of cases for which convictions cannot be obtained in a particular district. No district is named, but it is certain that Ahmedabad, where the Jain element predominates, it is found practically impossible to obtain a verdict of guilty in a case involving the punishment of death. Yet murder cases are the only cases triable by juries in the district of Ahmedabad! It is precisely as if murder cases were the only ones which were triable by a jury of Quakers in England, where the members of the Society of Friends have the same conscientious objections to capital punishment as the Jains have to the taking of any life whatever—even that of rats and mice. Mr. Justice Candy is opposed to any curtailment of the system of jury trial, because it would certainly be regarded as a retrograde measure. But he does not consider that the system has any particular merits as a means for the repression of crime. He is, however, in favour of remedies for the evils complained of. Mr. Justice Farran, on the other hand, considers that there are special advantages in trial by jury. The verdict of a jury "when uninfluenced by extrinsic cause," is more likely to be correct when given after hearing the evidence on both sides, and the opinion of the judge thereon, than would be the decision of the Judge himself, by reason of the greater familiarity of jurors with the habits, customs, and modes of thought of the accused and the witnesses. The trained logical mind of the Judge, on the other hand, supplies the element which is wanting in the untrained intelligence of the juryman. Where the evidence is doubtful wrongful acquittals will occur under any system; it is an advantage that the responsibility in such cases should rest on a popular body and not on a representative of the State; the error is that of the community, and not that of the Government. The advantage is the same when a discourse, though correct, is regarded as erroneous. He considers that the political advantages of the institution such as they are may be easily overrated. When juries are influenced by extrinsic causes, the learned Judge regards the *raison d'etre* of the institution to be gone. It might have been predicted, he says, that the extension of the system in murder cases to Ahmedabad and Surat would be disastrous to the interests of justice. The presence of a single juryman from either of these cities on a jury trying a murder case in the Bombay High Court was a certain prelude to a disagreement on the verdict even in the face of the clearest evidence. He recommends the withdrawal of capital cases from the cognizance of juries in those districts. In Poona and Thana where the system has worked well even in capital cases he would make no change; in the districts he would apply the system in all cases except murder and culpable homicide. We have on a previous occasion adverted to the opinion expressed in Mr. Justice Telang's Minute, namely, that trial by jury in murder cases has not worked well in Ahmedabad, Surat, and Belgaum, while the contrary has been observed in Poona and Thana. He recommends that the systems should not be continued in regard to murder cases in the three first-mentioned districts, and when the jury system is introduced into those to which it does not at present apply it should not extend to capital crimes. It is not to be expected that the Government of Bombay will take any action in regard to the question of modifying and extending the system in this Presidency until the subject has been ventilated in Parliament now that the somewhat precipitate action of the Bengal Government has enabled hostile critics to give a political colour to a purely administrative matter. We can therefore, with the greater equanimity consider all that can be said in favour of modifying the system and extending it, or simply leaving things as they are. Obviously there is a good deal to be said on both sides.

THE Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has fulfilled his promise made in August last to frame an amended scale of Forest rates, which, while dealing on commercial principles with major products, reduces as far as possible the cost of the primary necessaries of firewood, grass, leaves, thorns for fencing, and materials for agricultural purposes such as the ryot is in daily want of. The Conservator of the Northern Circle was the author of the scheme, as it originally stood, but it has been modified, and in its modified form seems calculated to meet immediate requirements. The Forest Department in the Central Provinces, it is asserted by way of apology for anything that may appear unworkmanlike in the order, labours under a great difficulty from the want of working plans. And owing to the weakness—numerical weakness it is assumed—of the Forest Staff, there is no immediate prospect of this want being supplied in the regular way. Provisional steps, however, are to be taken with a view to the early preparation of working plans and the reduction of the working of the forests to something less haphazard than at present. By present plans the people can abstract the produce they require in all but absolutely closed forests without adequate supervision. Indiscriminate felling has naturally done much mischief, and the new scheme will fortunately go a long way to put a stop to this practice. Forest areas are to be divided into administration circles, blocks, and working compartments, provision being made for the localisation of felling. The compartments are to be of such size as may ordinarily be worked out in the course of a year and during the working of these compartments the remainder of each forest will be closed against the felling of all trees, except bamboos. In open forests the extraction of dead wood will be permitted, and such an establishment only will be maintained as is found necessary for purposes of watch, ward, and the administration of forest licenses. Forest officers are warned that two main considerations must guide them in selecting the compartments—one being the convenience of the people; the other, the fitness of the forest for felling and the supply of agricultural requirements. This arrangement, now approved, seems likely to prove satisfactory both to the administration of the Central Provinces and to the villagers; but a merciful administrator lays it down that until these contemplated working compartments are duly appropriated the present facilities enjoyed by the people shall not be interfered with. Though approving the Conservator's proposal to distinguish between agricultural and non-agricultural cattle in the grazing rules the Chief Commissioner sees difficulties in the way and therefore cannot adopt it. If Village Note Books were in general use the distinction between the two classes of cattle might readily be recorded; but they are not, and the Commissioner's fear that attempts to distinguish between the two classes at present would be a fertile source and friction and abuse appears well grounded. An increased all-round grazing charge was suggested to meet the difficulty, but the Chief Commissioner was averse to this and has prescribed a modified schedule which seems likely to produce the most satisfactory results. Sir Anthony MacDonell is to be congratulated on having, temporarily at all events, met the difficulties of the case both as regards those of forest organisation and of Revenue Administration. The completion of working plans will bring with it the accomplishment of his complete scheme.

WHEN the mail left the candidates for the West Derby election had not been selected, and it is not easy to fix the identity of Messrs. Long and Collin who joined issue on Tuesday. Three weeks ago the Conservatives were undecided between Lord Cranborne and Mr. Ritchie. The Liberals had made no selection at all, but had been notified that the Labour party intended to put forward Mr. W. A. Newcombe on their own account. Last year, the Hon. W. R. Cross won the seat by eleven hundred and eighty-two votes. The constituency had for long been regarded as a Conservative stronghold, and in 1886 Mr. Cross was unopposed. The result of Tuesday's election shows an increase of a hundred and seventy-eight votes for the Conservatives over last year's figures.

IN default of any official intervention as to the nature of the regulations for carrying into effect the provisions of the new Council Act submitted by the Government of India to the Secretary of State for approval, the following forecast, which does not in any degree claim to be authoritative, may have, at all events, a speculative interest. It seems at least probable that the mode of selection will be through the District Boards and Municipal Committees. This for all Provinces. The members of the Boards and Committees would form—either in full number or by delegates—an Electoral College. The College would nominate one or more candidates, from whom the Local Government could select as many members as are wanted for the Council.

WE are pleased to hear that the Hon. Fazulbhoy Visram, who has served on the Bombay Legislative Council, and on almost every other public body in the city with marked success, has been appointed an Additional Member of his Excellency the Viceroy's Council. Mr. Fazulbhoy is the first Mussulman called to a seat on the Supreme Council from the Bombay Presidency.

A Government Gazette Extraordinary, issued last evening, announces that the date of the arrival of his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria-Este has been altered from Monday, the 16th, to Tuesday, the 17th instant.

THE next meeting of the Municipal Corporation which takes place on the 16th instant will be held in the New Municipal Offices, opposite the Victoria Terminus.

COLONEL J. N. CREALOCK, Assistant Quartermaster-General at the War Office, has, it is stated, been appointed to the vacant 1st class District Command on the Bengal establishment.

THE whole body of the English Church Bishops will be present at the consecration of the Bishop-designate of Lucknow, which takes place in the Cathedral at Calcutta next Sunday morning.

GRASS farms in the cantonments of Upper India have been such a success, that an allotment of three lakhs of rupees will be made in the military estimates of 1893-94 for the continuance of operations in the Western Commissariat circle of the Bengal Presidency.

SOME time ago the Madras Government recommended that special allowances should be granted to all military officers and to departmental warrant and non-commissioned officers serving in Burma, where the cost of living is higher than in the Northern Presidency. The Government of India have expressed their inability to sanction such allowances or to grant the equivalent of Presidency house rent to officers stationed in Rangoon.

AT the Annual Soldiers' Industrial Exhibition at Lucknow, with less regiments exhibiting there are more individual exhibitors, and the quality of some of the work shown is described by Sir Robert Low as excellent, though of course much also is inferior. The wonder perhaps is that these exhibitions are as successful as they have proved. "We aint no bloomin' 'eroes and we aint no blackguards too," remarks Mr. Thomas Atkins by the mouth of his poet laureate. At all events the private soldier who spends the leisure hours of a decidedly monotonous existence in India, in acquiring a craft which he may follow when he returns to civil life, must possess qualities of perseverance, prudence, and self-restraint, for which we cannot be said to pay dearly. So once more with Mr. Rudyard Kipling, "Here's to you Mr. Atkins."

IT is doubtful, observes a contemporary, if Sir James Dormer will make his proposed tour in the Chin Hills. The opinion among the Burma authorities is opposed to it, first, as the men to furnish the escort would be drawn away from more important duties, and, secondly, as the presence of his Excellency would give a fictitious importance to the recent rising.

A NUMBER of Shan Chieftains are now on their way to visit Rangoon, amongst them being the Kyaington Sawbwa, who is coming with 150 followers, and says he will proceed to Buddha Gaya. The recent disputes between the heir apparent and the Kyaington Sawbwa have apparently been settled and the proposed visit of Mr. Hildebrand, to arrange the quarrel, will therefore be unnecessary. It is somewhat awkward that the Sawbwa should have left his territory just at the commencement of the demarcation of the Burma-Siam frontier, which is equivalent at one portion to the demarcation of the Kyaington frontier.

Two authorities—M. Francisque Sarcey and M. Henry Fouquier—are agreed that the French drama is in a bad way. M. Fouquier thinks he sees the reason in the enormous expense of producing plays with the spectacular luxuries which audiences now-a-days are led to expect. The manager cannot afford to run any risk. He must be sure his piece will not be a failure, for if it is he is a bankrupt. Therefore old plays are revived, or pieces are produced which are nothing but old acqaintances slightly disguised. M. Sarcey, on the other hand, blames the actors. The general standard of excellence in acting, he alleges, has deteriorated in an appreciable degree in the last five-and-twenty years. There are still some actors who know their business, but an actress who knows hers, and who has gifts however slight gets large sums of money. Most of their rivals do nothing but look pretty in stylish dresses. Again, M. Sarcey complains that stock companies are dying out. The star system gets to be more and more the rule, and even at the Comedie Française small parts are rarely played by an actor of merit.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE MINISTERIAL CRISIS IN FRANCE.

PARIS, JAN. 10.

The resignation of the French Ministry is entirely unexplained, but it is assumed that it is owing to internal dissensions.

M. Freycinet and M. Loubet will be excluded from the new Cabinet which is still incomplete.

The Chamber of Deputies reassembled to-day, and M. Floquet finding the House indisposed to re-elect him to the Presidency of the Chamber withdrew his candidacy.

M. Casimir Perier has been elected President of the Chamber.

JAN. 11.

M. Develle has been appointed Minister for Foreign Affairs in the new Cabinet, and General Loigillon, the Commander of the First Army Corps, becomes Minister for War.

The object of the present Ministerial crisis was to eliminate M. de Freycinet as his alleged connection with the Panama Canal scandals had so damaged the reputation of the Cabinet.

THE PANAMA TRIAL.

JAN. 10.

The trial of the Panama Canal Company's directors commenced to-day. M. Ferdinand de Lesseps was not present.

M. Charles de Lesseps was examined and explained that the expenditure of immense sums in puffing and promoting the Company was indispensable. He said that M. Baihaut asked him for one million francs to secure the passing of the Panama Lottery Bill, and that he gave him four hundred thousand francs. M. de Lesseps then went on to say that the late Baron Reinach had received several millions from the Company, who were powerless to refuse.

THE PANAMA CANAL SCANDAL.

In the case of the ten Senators and Deputies whose prosecution had been authorized by the Chamber for their connection with the Panama Canal scandals, the magistrate before whom they were brought found the evidence insufficient to proceed against them. Only the Directors of the Panama Canal Company besides M. Baihaut and M. Sansleroy will be prosecuted.

THE MARRIAGE OF THE PRINCESS MARIE OF EDINBURGH.

BERLIN, JAN. 10.

The marriage of H. R. H. the Princess Marie of Edinburgh to H. R. H. Prince Ferdinand of Roumania was solemnised to-day at Sigmaringen with great pomp and splendour. Amongst those present were the Emperor William, the King of Roumania, the Duke of Connaught, and the Grand Duke Alexis.

MR. GLADSTONE.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

Mr. Gladstone has returned home from Biarritz, and is in vigorous health.

THE WEST DERBY ELECTION.

Mr. Long, the Conservative candidate for the seat at West Derby division, of Liverpool, left vacant by the death of the Hon. W. H. Cross, has been elected, having defeated Mr. Collin, the Liberal candidate, by a majority of thirteen hundred and sixty.

ANARCHISTS IN LONDON.

LONDON, JAN. 11.

The French Embassy in London is at present guarded by detectives owing to the threatening letters that have been received from the Anarchists.

THE SUPREME LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JAN. 11.

At the Supreme Legislative Council on Thursday the following Bills will be introduced :—(1) The Settling Endowment of the Dinshaw Petit Baronetcy ; (2) to amend the Presidency Small Cause Courts Act ; (3) to amend the Inland Emigration Act; (4) for the Better Control of Habitual Offenders ; (5) to extend the Provisions of Bankers Books' Evidence Act to Savings Bank and Money-Order Branches of P. O. ; and (6) for Grant of Tenancies in certain Government Lands in the Punjab. The Land Acquisition and Capital Sentences Bills will be referred to Select Committees.

THE INSPECTOR-GENERAL OF ARTILLERY.

The Inspector-General of Artillery leaves Muridki on 12th January ; visits Meerut on the 13th ; Saugor, on the 16th ; Secunderabad, on the 22nd ; Bangalore, on the 28th to 2nd February ; Madras, on the 3rd ; Rangoon, on the 11th ; Calcutta, on the 18th ; Allahabad, on the 24th ; Cawnpore, on the 28th ; Lucknow, on the 3rd of March ; Fyzabad, on the 7th ; Meerut, on the 10th ; Agra, on the 13th ; Bombay, on the 17th ; Aden, on the 22nd ; Bombay, on the 2nd ; and arrives at Simla on 12th April.

FINES INFLICTED ON VOLUNTEERS.

The Government of India has sanctioned all fines imposed on Volunteers by court-martial being credited to corps funds.

THE AUTHORSHIP OF "HELEN TREVELYAN."

Sir Mortimer Durand is said to be the author of the recent novel "Helen Trevelyan."

MR. SPRING.

Mr. Spring, Engineer-in-Chief, East Coast Railway, arrived here from Madras.

THE CONFERENCE ON THE MUSHKOFF-BOLAN RAILWAY.

The conference on the Mushkoff-Bolan Railway question meets in the middle of march.

THE S. S. MIRZAPORE ON FIRE.

To-day, while unloading her cargo of jute inland, the steamer Mirzapore caught fire ; and despite all efforts the entire cargo was destroyed and the vessel much damaged. The fire occurred among a large fleet of flats and cargo-boats loaded with jute, most of which were taken across the river to positions of safety.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

MARSEILLES, JAN. 10.

The Hall Line steamer Worsley Hall arrived here this morning.

PLYMOUTH, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Ganges arrived here this morning.

SUEZ, JAN. 10.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Sutlej arrived here, from Bombay, this morning.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macalister, from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, arrived here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JAN. 10.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	4¼

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

2¾ per cent. Consols	97¼
3 per cent. Rentes	93¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	107¾
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	63 3-8
Bar Silver	38¾

ARMY REMOUNT APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JAN. 11.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the readjustment of appointments in the Army Remount Department, including the creation from 1st April next of an appointment of Assistant Superintendent at the Saharanpore Depot.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS PROBATIONERS.

The following Officers have been appointed probationers to the Indian Staff Corps :—Lieutenants Prideaux, Middlesex Regiment, Lawson, Northumberland Fusiliers ; and Hickie, Liverpool Regiment ; and Second Lieutenants Teed, Liverpool Regiment ; and Swinhoe, 3rd Dragoon Guards.

PRINCE FERDINAND OF AUSTRIA.

General Protheroe and Mr. Crawford of the Foreign Office left Calcutta, on Tuesday night, for Bombay, to meet his Imperial and Royal Highness the Archduke Franz Ferdinand of Austria.

AN ACCIDENT TO MAJOR LAMBERT.

Major Lambert, Queen's Bays, met with an accident on the march of his Regiment to Muridki. His horse stumbled, and threw him, injuring him somewhat severely. He has been brought to Lahore for treatment.

SIR DAVID BARBOUR'S SUCCESSOR.

Sir Henry Stokes is spoken of as the likely successor of Sir David Barbour if an Indian nomination be probable. Should an English importation be decided upon Mr. Milner, of Egyption fame, the author of the one of latest brochures in financial administration naturally occurs.

A MEDICAL APPOINTMENT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JAN. 11.

Owing to Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel Davidson having retired from the service Surgeon-Major Barren has been permanently appointed to the medical charge of the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

MOFUSSIL NOTES.

WRITING from Munmad our correspondent says :—The season of Christmas was celebrated with the usual round of festivities in this part of the world, as the number of us whose lot for the present has been cast in this little station was not sufficient to enable us to get up anything suitable to the occasion, and the folks at Nandgaon were in the same situation, we decided to combine our efforts to improve matters. The result, thanks to the energy of Messrs. Bell and Glover, aided by their good ladies, exceeded our expectations. On the day appointed the proceedings commenced by sports for the children in which money-prizes were given to the winners. The chief event on the card was the tug-of-war between the girls and boys which was carried off by the girls, though the prize was manfully contested for by the sterner sex. After the sports the youthful guests sat down to a sumptuous feast, which notwithstanding the earnestness displayed by the juvenile army throughout, still remained unconsumed after the attack had been abandoned. The treat was concluded by a liberal shower of amusing and useful toys from a Christmas tree. The prizes were arranged to suit the ages and sexes and consisted of some very valuable articles. No child got less than three toys, and the smiles which beamed on each little one's countenance as it received its prize would have cheered the heart of the most crusty old bachelor could he have witnessed them. The over-grown children were treated to a dance which was well attended and kept up till the small hours of the morning. The whole entertainment was a success, and reflected great credit on the ladies and gentlemen who accepted the onerous duties of the management.

We have had very remarkable weather during the past fortnight. Overhanging clouds daily threatened a storm, which was very dilatory in putting in its appearance. On Thursday last, however, it came with a vengeance near Dhulia and Chalisgaon, where though it lasted only for a couple of hours was most disastrous, A shower of hail accompanied by high winds burst suddenly, killing three persons at a village, called Wadala, two miles from Chalisgaon, and killing and maiming several head of cattle, out on the fields. Similar casualties are reported from Dhulia, Several large trees were uprooted by the fury of the storm and in the area over which it passed scarcely a leaf was left on the trees. Telegraph poles were knocked down like ninepins. At Maiji Station several wagons in a siding were blown off and derailed. The hail was visible thirty-six hours after the storm had ceased. The gram and wheat crops have also suffered.

A daring highway robbery was committed on the evening of the 6th inst., two miles out of this station on the Malegaon road. Two tongas conveying passengers were stopped at sunset by a band of ruffians, armed with big sticks, who robbed the passengers of all their valuables and cash, amounting in the aggregate to over a thousand rupees. The gang are believed to be the same who committed a similar offence the previous week at Nasik. Up to date no trace has been had of the offenders.

A leading member of the Bombay Bar, who also occupies a prominent position in sporting circles, whilst returning from Chandni, where in company with a local friend he had spent his Christmas holidays and had made a good bag, was relieved of his gold watchguard in the train a few hours before he reached home a couple of nights ago.

KINDNESS TO ANIMALS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I am desired by the Secretary of the Nagpore Go-Rakshak Society to forward you, for the information of the public here, with a copy of the subscription list now raised up in Bombay under the kind patronage of our benevolent and philanthropic Sir Dinshaw Maneckji Petit, Bart., for erecting a farm-house, hospital for sick animals, and the preservation of horned cattle at Nagpore. I have, therefore, to request those who are willing to subscribe to the said list to intimate to me their desire at our office. Hoping you will be pleased to insert the same in your next issue.—Yours, &c.,

DAMODUR GOCULDAS MUNJEE,
Hon. Sec., Bombay Go-Rakshak Mandli.

Jan. 10.

Sir Dinshaw Maneckjee Petit, Bart., Rs. 500 ; Messrs. Muljee Jaitha and Sons, Rs. 251 ; Mr. Damodar Thakersey Mulji, Rs. 250 ; Lady Dinbai Nasarvanjee Petit, Rs. 200 ; Mr. Dhurumsey Moraji Goculdas, Rs. 151 ; Mr. Jivraj Baloo, Rs. 151 ; Mr. Chaturbhuj Morarji, Rs. 125 ; Messrs. Narendas Rajaram & Co., Rs. 101 ; Mr. Goverdundas Goculdas Tejpal, Rs. 101 ; Mr. Goverdhundas Purmanund Ramjee Chatoor, Rs. 101 ; Mr. Devji Gungadhur, Rs. 101 ; Messrs. Varjivandas Maduvdas & Sons, Rs. 101 ; Mr. Vandravandas Purshotumdas, Rs. 100 ; Mr. Jamsetjee N. Tata, Rs. 100 ; Mr. Framjee D. Petit, Rs. 51 ; Mr. Bomanjee D. Petit, Rs. 51 ; Mr. Goculdas Madhowjee, Rs. 51 ; Mr. Tilakchand Manekchand, Rs. 51 ; Mr. Dharsey Nanji, Rs. 51 ; Mr. Lalji Thakersey, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Haridas Premji, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Ramji Damji, Rs. 25 ; Mr. Baburao Ramchander Vakil, Rs. 21 ; Vasudev Dhondev Thogle, Rs. 25 ; and other small sums amounting to Rs. 136.—total, Rs. 2,845.

DEESA DISTRICT RIFLE CLUB.

THE Deesa District Rifle Club's 28th monthly competition results were as follows :—Match No. II. Open to teams of 16 men. Native Cavalry and Native Infantry, to be commanded by a non-commissioned officer.

Individual firing by word of command at a moving target. Distance 500 yards. Target—2 class collective 6 feet by 8 feet. No of rounds 5.

Hits on the lower 3 feet 2 points ; on the next upper 2 feet 1 point ; on the white, nil (Ricochets not to count.)

Prizes.—1st prize Rs. 16, 2nd Rs. 8, and 3rd Rs. 4. Best individual shot amongst all the teams, Rs. 2.

Team	Points.	
H Company, 14th Regt Bo Inf (Mahomedan Caste Co.)	75	1st prize.
Team, 23rd Bo Rifles	56	2nd „
C Co team, 14th Bo Inf (Christian, Parwari Caste).	54	3rd „
G Co team, 14th Bo Inf (Rajputana Co.)	47	
1st team, 22nd Regt Bo Inf	42	
A Co team, 14th Bo Inf (Sikhs and Rajput Co.)	42	
E Co team, 14th Bo Inf (Maratha Co.)	33	
2nd team, 22nd Regt Bo Inf	31	
B Co team, 14th Bo Inf (Brahmin Co.)	31	
D Co team, 14th Bo Inf (Maratha Co.)	20	
F Co team, 14th Bo Inf (Maratha Co.)	19	
Best Individual Shot.		
Private Asaram Ahir, C Co, Bo Inf	9	

THERMOMETER READINGS.

TUESDAY NIGHT, JANUARY 10,	
10 p.m.	74·3
WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 11.	
6 a.m.	71·4
10 a.m.	78·7
2 p.m.	81·6
4 p.m.	79·8

NEWS OF THE DAY.

ADMIRAL KENNEDY, accompanied by Mrs. and Miss Kennedy, has gone on a visit to Darjiling, as well as Commander Ommaney and Lieutenant J. B. Eustace, of the Boadicea.

THE reports that reach us daily from Calcutta, writes the Allahabad paper, make it difficult to realise that life there has a very serious side to it. The trade of the port is at a low ebb—a disordered currency and the Kidderpore Docks preying on its vitals. And while the Hooghly is blocked with idle ships, the Local Government is being bearded by Young Bengal. Yet a glance at this week's social programme is worthy of a happy family. On Monday a garden party at Belvedere ; on Tuesday *Iolanthe*, at the old Opera House ; on Wednesday a two days' Fancy Fair in aid of all the local charities, with a fancy dress ball in the evening ; on Thursday a dance at Government House ; on Friday the return of Lord Hawke's team to complete the slaughter of the Bengal innocents ; on Saturday the first day of the second race meeting. And so Nero still fiddles to the same old tune.

IN the Calcutta cotton market prices have gone higher again and are strong. Native failures in Bombay have not been without effect on the market in Calcutta, writes a local commercial correspondent. Losses by those who have to deliver at lower rates are in some instances heavy, and taking a leaf out of the book of the jute balers, unconscionable proposals for settlement are put forward instead of paying up differences at market rates. The mills are said to be mostly short of raw material, and though the market for twist is strong, there is only a bare margin of profit at which to work. In piece-goods, the Manchester market has been strong during the past day or two, the demand being for medium qualities for this market. Locally the market is well maintained and imported yarns are also higher.

THE total number of deaths in Calcutta registered during the week ending 31st December was 240 against 262 and 258 in the two preceding weeks and lower than the corresponding week of last year by 84. There were 9 deaths from cholera against 6 and 6 in the two preceding weeks ; the number is lower than the average of the past quinquennium by 12. There were no deaths from small-pox during the week, against nil in the previous week. There were 3 deaths from tetanus, against 3 in the previous week. The mortality from fevers and bowel-complaints amounted to 103 and 39 respectively, against 102 and 36 in the preceding week. The general death-rate of the week was 26·8 per mille per annum, against 34·1, the mean of the last five years.

THE *Times of Ceylon* says that telegrams have been received by Sir George Armstrong, who was staying at Kandy, that the offices of the London *Globe*, of which he is proprietor and editor, were destroyed by fire on the morning of the 24th ultimo. The first wire dated the 24th ran :—"Fire broke out this morning at the *Globe*. The goods are fully insured. The front of the building is all right. Are using the *People* plant." A second telegram was dated the 27th :—"Great portion destroyed of machine, sub-editor's, readers,' and composing rooms ; the rest intact. Nobody hurt. Damage to machines not serious. We are printing the *Glob* capitally by day with the *People* plant. Cause of fire unknown. Are rebuilding as soon as possible."

A CORRESPONDENT of the South of India *Observer* thinks that the failure of the N.-E. monsoon has resulted, or will result, in a loss of one-fifth of the coffee estimate on an average, and also in the spoiling of a certain amount of wood, which has already had, or is about to have, an untimely blossom. Tea has not suffered much, though the lack of rain and cold nights have lessened yield to some extent. As regards Cinchona he says that "there is a general belief that the worst is over, and that Java production will gradually lessen ; at the same time it must not be forgotten that this idea is causing a good deal of Indian bark to be harvested, which will probably prevent any rise to speak of at present. Those who are wise will hold on for another year at least."

THE pedestrian Hancock has walked three miles in 26 mins. 45 secs. at Rangoon, beating three picked men from the Norfolk Regiment.

A CORRESPONDENT writes to the *Madras Mail* :—"I was sorry to see your announcement that the Parsee cricketers had expressed their inability to play a match against Madras because our Presidency and Madras Cricket Club elevens are probably stronger this year than they will ever be again. It is to be hoped that the curt and unqualified refusal which it is understood was received here from the Parsees was not due to the knowledge of this unusual strength on our part. After the Parsees' treatment of the Bombay Presidency team, so strongly deprecated by Captain Newnham, it is impossible to feel sure."

THE Calcutta Share Market was somewhat devoid of feature last week, nor was the volume of business large, though prices on the whole were well maintained if not advanced in a few instances. Jutes, writes a commercial correspondent, have been quieter without any actual decline in price, with a few of the leading native jobbers disinclined to work either way. Attention having been more turned to Government paper, has helped to the neglect of shares for the time being. Any reference to the share market this week would not be complete without allusion to the death on Thursday of the oldest and best known Marwari share-broker and jobber in the place Luchmenarain Soonee. He had been in the business for a quarter of a century and was the last survivor of the older type of Marwari in the bazaar. There was no better known man in his line, nor was there a name more readily taken on a contract, or one truer to his engagements, in the fairly large business he transacted, and it is simply stating a fact that the news of his death was received with genuine regret by all with whom he had been brought in contact, both European and native.

AT Saturday's meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council, writes our Allahabad contemporary, Sir Charles Elliott made an important declaration of the Government policy in regard to the Municipal Act Amendment Bill. That measure has been subjected to much criticism, and the Local Government has now decided to drop the clauses which have been mainly selected for attack. This decision, Sir Charles Elliott told his Council, had been arrived at by the Local Government independently ; but a despatch from the Secretary of State had subsequently been received recommending the same course. An examination of the reasons which have influenced the Bengal Government in this change of front would lead us too far afield at present ; but it may be said that the principle enunciated by Sir Charles Elliott, as the basis of his action, suggests an awkward dilemma. "No Government," he said, "would act prudently by carrying out reforms distasteful to the majority of those concerned, if it was satisfied that the administration could be satisfactorily maintained by taking any other course." Everything depends on the "if :" but assuming a Government to have this assurance, why bring forward proposals certain to create a clamour at all ?

THE result of the Commercial and Land Mortgage Bank's working for the half-year ended the 31st December, 1892, gives a net profit of Rs. 75,836, including the balance brought forward from the previous half-year. After appropriating Rs. 31,500 to pay a dividend of 10 per cent. per annum, the Directors have placed Rs. 42,500 to the several Reserves, and carried forward the balance of Rs. 1,836 into the current half year. The Reserves now stand at Rs. 5,96,500 upon a paid up capital of Rs. 6,30,000, in addition to which the uncalled portion of the subscribed capital held in Reserve is Rs. 3,70,000. Some 20 lakhs of deposits tendered were declined during 1892, owing to the absence of demand and the low rates ruling for money rendering it impossible for the management to employ the money profitably; and although the working capital during the year exceeded that of 1891, yet some Rs. 20,000 less has been paid away in interest, by which the general results have accordingly benefited.

THE Reverend George Gilfillan, whose Letters and Journals, with a memoir by Dr. Robert A. Watson and Mrs. Elizabeth S. Watson, of Dundee, is just published by Messrs. Hodder and Stoughton, is still remembered as a literary critic of considerable power, though his somewhat luxuriant style, together with his generous habit of extending a somewhat too rapturous welcome to young poets, proved an irresistible attraction for some satirical writers of his time. The journals and correspondence comprise many interesting anecdotes and sketches of the writer's contemporaries. Of Alexander Smith, who afterwards as a poet had a considerable following, Mr. Gilfillan writes: "He is labouring ten hours a day (Mr. Smith was engaged as designer of sewed muslins in a Glasgow house), and has been so since ten years of age ; he is twenty-one, and is anxious to rise to a more suitable sphere, but does not know how. I have written to him encouragingly, and intend to notice him in some of the periodicals." This is addressed to Mr. Sydney Dobell, the author of "Balder," to whom Mr. Gilfillan says : "I half fancy that while in you I found another Shelley, of a manlier and Christian type, in Smith I am to find another Keats." Later times have not quite confirmed these estimates ; but Mr. Smith—thanks in great part to Mr. Gilfillan's exertions—found "the more suitable sphere," he longed for by securing, in 1854, the congenial appointment of secretary to the University of Edinburgh.

M. LOTI describes Prince Ferdinand as having been brought up austerely, never being allowed to indulge in the pleasures of ordinary young men of his age. He fell in love with a young lady of exceptionally brilliant intellectual gifts, a young lady, moreover, who was the only one whom he was permitted to see in the intimacy of his own home. When M. Loti was at Venice the Prince had been exiled far away from her in his ancestral domain in Germany, so that the little party which had been together in other days in Bucharest had been completely scattered. Mdlle. Vacaresco still had her engagement ring, and she had not returned the Prince's presents or his letters. There was little change in her appearance. She sat on a stool in her simple, childlike way, dressed in a plain pink cloth dress. Her eye was black and searching as ever. It seemed as though she affected something of the airs of a spoilt child, and, in the absence of outsiders, her manner towards the Queen had a trifle of coldness and reserve in it that was not perceptible before an audience. But M. Loti hastens to add, apparently lest his meaning should be misconstrued or exaggerated, that women are seldom able to show themselves as what they really are.

MR. PAVITT, who is both an English solicitor and a French advocate, has published through Messrs. Stevens and Haynes a pamphlet which will be useful to British subjects residing in France. It is a guide to the French laws on nationality and military service as affecting British subjects. The successive changes in the attitude of the French nationality laws are rather curious. The law of 1889, now in force, is founded on the principle that every facility should be given to the foreigner to become a French citizen, and that if necessary he should be compelled to avail himself of such facility. This was quite a new doctrine. Under the Article in the Code as it originally stood, foreign residents might apply for naturalisation at 21 ; but if they did not do so they remained foreigners, even from generation to generation. In 1851, however, it was enacted that when both parents and offspring have been born in France the latter should become French citizens, unless at their majority they declared and proved their foreign nationality. This state of things has now been greatly modified ; for under the Act of 1889 it is only competent to the first generation to repudiate the status of French citizens. Born in France, a child of English parents also born in France, is, in the eyes of French law, French, and as such liable, if he is of the male sex, to the usual military service.

A HIGH prelate in Armenia has addressed a letter to a friend in Vienna, in which he gives an account of a strange sect in Eastern Mesopotamia, called the Yedzidies. The members of this sect are the direct descendants of the old Chaldeans or Persians. They are neither Mohammedans nor Christians, but have a strange religion very much like that of the Parsee. The Mahommedans say of them, however, that they pray to Satan. Some months ago the Sultan sent missionaries to the Yedzidies to convert them to Islam, and recently the Imperial Commissioner arrived at Mossul, the Niniveh of the Bible, and called upon the Yedzidies to adopt the true faith, but they firmly refused. The Christians in Mossul, now thought their chance had come, and sent a missionary of their own to convert them. The Turkish Commissioner, however, was so angry at this that he arrested several Christian notables, and put them in prison. He then proceeded to convert the Yedzidies with the help of armed soldiers, and several of them were killed and wounded. The prelate concludes his letter with the questions : Has a Turkish Commissioner the right to "convert" any one to Islam by force of arms ? and has he any right to put Christians into prison because they attempted to convert the same people to their own faith ?

NOTHING daunted by the unsuccessful, or at most the dubious, results of previous experiments, American meteorologists are still busily engaged in trying to produce rain at will. General Dyrenforth is reported to have wound up some experiments in Texas with a series of explosions which to what went before were like the final feature of a grand pyrotechnic display to the single rockets and stars. It was nothing short of a "terrific bombardment of the heavens," kept up from sunset to sunrise—the explosions being mostly from detonating balls carried to a height by a succession of balloons. But all in vain. For a moment there were hopes of a shower ; for whether by chance or as a consequence of this "pother o'er their heads" the spectators observed some gathering of clouds, yet still no umbrella was brought into requisition. Later on there was a bit of a mist which somebody declared had caused a "slight sprinkle," at a neighbouring point ; but the rain-gauge unfortunately afforded no evidence of the fact. General Dyrenforth nevertheless insists that he has "proved the theory of producing rain by concussion ; but it is admitted that he has done with Texas, and is determined to try next time "the heavens above South Dakota."

M. SARDOU's new comedy, written expressly for America, has been produced at the Lyceum Theatre, New York, and is reported to be entirely successful. It is entitled "Americans Abroad," and is described as in the dramatist's earlier manner—the light treatment of a somewhat serious theme, reminding spectators of "Less Pattes des Mouches," which Mr. and Mrs. Kendal have made so familiar to American audiences under the title of "A Scrap of Paper." The scene is in Paris, and the romantic interest of the story arises from the determination of an American heiress and her millionaire uncle to test the sincerity of suitors for the young lady's hand by pretending to be reduced to poverty so complete that the heroine is compelled to drudge at painting for the picture-dealers. This, it has been noted, is like a variation upon Lord Lytton's comedy of "Money" ; but affairs take a graver turn before the happy denouement is brought about in a way which exhibits much of the ingenuity of the author of "L' Oncle Sam" and "Divorçons."

"SABEAN ODOURS" from "the shore of Araby the blest" can hardly be more "spicy" than those which are wafted seaward from the island of Zanzibar. Sir Gerald Portal has sent home to the Foreign Office an elaborate report on the agricultural conditions and prospects of this island, drawn up by Mr. Fitzgerald, a specialist in tropical agriculture in which we are reminded that by far the most important cultivation in Zanzibar is the fragrant clove. It is found growing everywhere, from the extensive plantations belonging to the Sultan of Zanzibar and his family to the little patch of clove trees owned by the humblest cultivator. The tree claims kindred with man from the circumstance that its allotted length of years is about three score years and ten ; but there are trees on the island which are said to have attained the venerable age of nearly ninety, though the great hurricanes sometimes play havoc with the strongest of their race. The appearance of the clove plantations is described as being generally most healthy and luxuriant, the height of the more matured trees averaging fully 40 feet, and the branches of the two rows often completely shading the ground.

THE LOYALTY OF THE AMIR.

THE *Standard* has not always been accurate in its Indo-Afghan intelligence within the last twelve months writes the *Pioneer*, and we may hope that authority is wanting for the statement that emissaries from Russia are in Kabul, trying to tempt the Amir to settle the Pamir question independently of England. Neither the British agent nor the news-writers through whom Afghan news ordinarily trickles to India, seem aware of the presence of any such envoys in Kabul. On the other hand, it is possible that natives of Central Asia may have been employed so as not to attract attention. The Government of India, at all events, have received, so far, no intimation of a Russian mission, and if the Amir has received envoys and discussed the Pamir matter with them, he has departed from the terms of his agreement with England, and yet further added existing complications. But it would be more than hasty to pass judgment on his action, until the truth of the rumour has been better tested. Hitherto, in criticising Abdur Rahman's attitude of opposition to the British Government on frontier affairs, we have given him credit for loyalty in subordinating his foreign policy at least to their wishes. Now the shadow of suspicion has fallen even upon his loyalty in this respect. A report has now reached us from a trustworthy source that an Afghan agent, accredited from the Amir, has visited the Russian post on the Murghab in the Pamir region. He travelled by way of the Upper Oxus Valley into Kashgaria, so as not to have the appearance of coming direct from Afghanistan. It is impossible to say what instructions he received, but his journey is disquieting. Not to mince matters, we may state plainly that the Amir is showing himself more yielding in respect of Russian claims on his north-eastern border than he is to representations from this side regarding his interference along the Indo-Afghan frontier. In this connection we may note what is happening in and about the Kurram. The village of Bulandkhel in the neighbourhood of the Kurram Valley, where a number of Afghans recently made their appearance, was occupied by Colonel Turner on Friday last. Colonel Turner's force consists of one squadron of cavalry and some 300 infantry, with two mountain guns.

THE LUSHAI OPERATIONS.

THE last detachment of the troops composing the South Lushai column says a Lungleh telegram arrived at Lalluova on the 7th inst. and the whole force, numbering now 250 of the 1-3 Gurkha Rifles, and 100 Military Police, are ready for a forward movement on Lalheya and the adjacent villages. The following movements have been arranged : Major Pulley, Captain Shakespear, and Lieutenant Browne, R. A., with 50 Gurkhas, leave to-morrow for Lalrhima, via Lunglang, reaching the former place on the 6th. A halt during the 7th and 8th will be made to arrange, in conjunction with the Aijal column, for further subsequent movements. The party will return to Lunglang on the 9th, where it will be met by a party of 100 of the 3rd Gurkhas, and 50 police, with Lieutenant Bliss, Mr. Hutchinson, and Surgeon-Captain Crawford. A combined advance will then be made on Lalheya's village, in the neighbourhood of which it is believed Vansanga is hiding. Lalheya himself is said to contemplate absconding, in which case, and should the fine exacted be not forthcoming, his village will be destroyed. Lieutenant West, with 75 Rifles and 25 Military Police, will visit Lathoma and Lallovra, and possibly Vantanda, leaving Lalluova on the 12th, and returning on the 18th, on which date the main column is expected back.

INSULTING AND ASSAULTING A GOVERNMENT SERVANT.

AT the Esplanade Police Court, before Mr. W. Webb, yesterday, Mr. F. de Nazareth and Mr. Hormusji Ruttonji Oomrigar appeared to answer the charges of insulting, abusing, intimidating, and assaulting Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir, chief inspector of the Opium Department. Lord Colin Campbell conducted the prosecution, while Mr. Cursondas Chubildas and Mr. DeSouza represented the first and the second defendants respectively.

There was also a cross-case, in which Mr. Hormusji Ruttonji Oomrigar charged Mr. Rustom Pestonji Jehangir with insulting and assaulting him. The same advocates represented the parties.

R. H. Chinoy, being called and examined by Lord Colin Campbell, stated he was a candidate in the Customs Office. On the 6th December, 1892, he had some conversation with Mr. Rustom. Witness had given some information to Mr. Rustom regarding a druggist, and requested that a sub-inspector be sent with him. Mr. Rustom told witness to take care of druggists, who, he remarked, were rascals and vagabonds. Mr. Oomrigar, who came up from behind, said to Rustom, "you are a rascal and a vagabond." Witness asked Mr. Oomrigar, why he applied those words to himself as they were not meant for him. Though witness told Mr. Oomrigar that the words "rascal and vagabond" were not meant for him, yet he persisted and repeatedly said to Mr. Rustom "you are a rascal and a vagabond, why do you call me by such names ?" Witness was quite certain the words were not applied to Mr. Oomrigar, whom he knew as a broker and a dealer in sundry drugs. Witness also knew Professor Nazareth. Professor Nazareth, at the time of the altercation, went up to Mr. Rustom with a stick in his hand. He would have struck Mr. Rustom with the stick, had it not been for Mr. Cassinath, who held the stick, and prevented him from striking Mr. Rustom.

Cross-examined by Mr. D'Souza, witness said he was a registered candidate, and has been working at the office for the last ten months. He attended the office regularly. On the 6th of December last he went there at about 1-30 p.m. His interview with Mr. Rustom lasted for about ten minutes. When Mr. Rustom made use of the words "rascal and vagabond," Mr. Oomrigar thought they were applied to him. Mr. Oomrigar was at the time very much excited.

Mr. Cursondas said he had no *locus standi* in the case as his client had no cross-case against Mr. Rustom. The witness (Chinoy) was not called in the first case when the learned counsel could cross-examine him. But as he was called in the cross-case he (the learned counsel) would object to that part of the evidence, which related to his client.

Lord Colin Campbell here closed the case for the defence. He would not call further evidence, though there were several witnesses to bear out the statement that Mr. Hormusji Oomrigar was a law-agent. The evidence, the learned counsel thought, was not relevant to the case, but the learned counsel wished to draw the attention of the court to the fact that Mr. Rustom did not carelessly instruct his counsel.

The Magistrate warned and discharged Mr. Hormusji and Mr. F. de Nazareth, defendants in the first case. His Worship dismissed the second case, in which Mr. Rustom was charged with insulting and assaulting Mr. Hormusji Oomrigar.

MILITARY NEWS.

KIRKEE has been declared to be a 2nd Class Station Command, in place of Jacobabad, from the 9th August last.

MAJOR C. F. Thomson, 7th Hussars, has been granted leave to England, pending promotion to a half-pay Lieutenant-Coloneley.

THE Commander-in-Chief, Madras, accompanied by the Military Secretary and an Aide-de-Camp, left Madras on the 4th instant on a tour of inspection in Burma.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL M. FAWKES, 1st Battalion Royal Irish Fusiliers, was placed on half-pay on the 9th instant, on completing 4 years' service in command of the battalion.

THE Principal Medical Officer, Her Majesty's Forces in India, having inquired what allowance should be passed to an Acting Superintendent officiating for a Lady Superintendent, and a Nursing Sister officiating for an Acting Superintendent, who is absent on leave to Europe, the Government of India have decided that, in accordance with the usual rule, the officiating lady will be allowed to draw so much of the salary relinquished by the absentee as, added to the full salary of her own grade, will not make up her total emoluments to more than she would receive if permanently appointed to the higher grade in which she is acting. For the purpose of computing acting allowance, the salary of a Lady Superintendent will be taken as Rs. 300 per mensem in all cases.

SOUNDY REIMBURSEMENT FUND.

	Rs.	a.
J. A. S.	50	0
J. R. B.	2	0
M. B.	2	0
E Watkins	2	0
Collected by J. R. B.	11	4
Previously acknowledged	1,102	12
Total	1,170	0

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

AN adjourned meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held yesterday afternoon, Mr. Javerilal U. Yajnik in the chair. Those also present were :—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdula Kur, Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Dr. Thomas Blaney, Messrs. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, E. B. Carroll, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Rao Saheb Elappa Balaram, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. J. F. Fernandez, Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hasambhai Visram, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jamsedji Kharsedji Kama, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadia, G. Lund, Mulji Bhawanidas Barbaya, Nanu Narayen Kothare, R. G. Oxenham, Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, Pranjivandas Culliandass, Purshotumdas Munguldas Nathubhoy, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, Selim Solomon, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Sundernath D. Khote, Vandrawundas Purshotumdas, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, Captain W. P. Walsh, and Colonel W. H. Wilson.

THE QUARRY-HOLE NUISANCE.

In consideration of a proposal made in December Dr. D'Monte moved, "That, in view of the long complained of quarry-hole nuisance at Parel, Worlee, Dadar, and Mahim, the Municipal Commissioner and the Standing Committee be requested to make the necessary provisions in the next year's Budget for the supply of sandstone to the Bombay Municipality from places other than those abovenamed, if possble, from outside the Bombay Municipal limits.

"That the sandstone contractor be ordered to fill up all the holes in the abovementioned districts left unprotected and dangerous."

Dr. D'Monte explained that he sent a letter to the Standing Committee who asked the Municipal Commissioner to report upon this matter and he (the speaker) should like to know what he had to say on the subject.

Mr. Sundernath D. Khote seconded.

The Municipal Commissioner replied he thought he could dispose of Dr. D'Monte's motion in a single word. A copy of the letter had been sent to him (the Commissioner) by the Standing Committee for report, and he informed them that tenders were invited for the supply of sandstone both within and without the island of Bombay and Salsette. When he would report the result to the Standing Committee they would be then in a position to say what financial objection there was to the proposal.

Under these circumstances, with the permission of the Corporation and the sanction of the President, Dr. D'Monte withdrew his motion.

THE IMPROVEMENT OF AGRIPADA.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee moved "That, as applied for by the Commissioner, in his letter No. 20138, dated 19th instant, and with a view to enable him to dispose of claims for land acquired for the construction of roads in Agripada District and to complete the roads already sanctioned, the Corporation be recommended to authorise the advance of 7½ lakhs, from surplus cash balance and other available balances of loan funds, to the credit of the fifteen lakhs loan for new roads. Such advances to be repaid from the sale proceeds of surplus land when sold for frontages."

Dr. Cowasjee said the Corporation were fully aware this matter had come up several times before them and that complaints had been often made by the people of Agripada about having no drainage, and about the bad condition of the roads and insufficient lighting. The only difficulty was the acquiring of land for the purpose of furnishing the necessary drainage, &c. ; but now the Commissioner had succeeded, and succeeded remarkably well, in getting hold of the land from a most worthy lady, at a rate which would have been larger had it been obtained elsewhere. This was the opinion of persons who knew something about the value of land. All complaints ought now to cease and the Standing Committee had sent a recommendation to sanction the advance of 7½ lakhs of rupees. A loan had already been raised for Agripada and elsewhere, and after the Corporation sanctioned the required amount, the construction of roads, drainage, &c., in Agripada, would be undertaken.

In accordance with his notice of motion in regard to this matter Mr. Dinsha Edulji Wacha moved—1. "That, in the opinion of the Corporation, it is inexpedient to allow any advances whatever being made from existing surplus cash balances for the purpose of disposing of claims for land acquired for the construction of roads in Agripada District. 2. That the Municipal Commissioner be recommended to take without further delay all necessary steps for raising the loan of fifteen lakhs which the Corporation sanctioned for the above specific purpose a considerable time ago ; and to dispose of claims for land acquired from the proceeds of such loan only. 3. That advances hitherto made from surplus cash balances against the Agripada Roads Improvements, fifteen lakhs loan be repaid at the same time from the proceeds of the said loan to be raised. 4. That, having regard to the extremely insanitary condition of Agripada district for years past, it is highly desirable that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to proceed with the construction of roads in that locality with all possible diligence and despatch."

Mr. Wacha said it was quite clear from the motion before them they ought to pay the money from the cash balance for the present. So far as his impression went there were only a couple of lakhs of the loan left. The question was whether the sale of frontages would realise such an amount of money as would recoup the whole advances.

Dr. D'Monte seconded Mr. Wacha's motion.

The Municipal Commissioner remarked that he thought there was a misunderstanding regarding this matter. The proposal as to the advance loan was only five lakhs and the immediate payment required was six and three-quarter lakhs. An advance should be made with the loan which would be paid when the frontages were sold off. Whether the frontages would realise the sum sufficient to recoup the loan of fifteen lakhs was another question altogether. But as to the frontages recouping the advance of seven and-a-half lakhs he could guarantee that for certainty.

The Commissioner explained the matter at further length. Mr. Wacha expressed himself quite satisfied with the explanation and withdrew his motion.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee's proposal was carried.

RETURN OF CASES DECIDED BY THE HIGH AND SMALL CAUSES COURTS.

With regard to Mr. Dinshaw Edulji Wacha's motion which was supported by Dr. Balchandra that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to prepare and furnish to the Corporation a return showing the number of cases decided by the High Court (including appeals) and the Small Causes Court in 1891-92, &c., &c. this matter was allowed to be withdrawn.

The meeting then separated.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

THE weekly meeting of the Committee was held under the presidency of Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee yesterday, when the other members present were :—Colonel Wilson, Mr. Grattan Geary, Principal Oxenham, Dr. Bhalchandra Krishna, Dr. Viegas, Mr. K. M. Shroff, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. K. N. Kabrajee, Harkissondas Narotumdas, and Javerilal Umiashankar Yajnik.

ACCEPTANCE OF TENDERS.

The Committee, on the application of the Municipal Commissioner, accorded sanction to the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. Rustomji Pestonji Master and Co., the lower of the two tenders received, for the supply of iron castings during 1893-94, at schedule rates. Also to the acceptance by him of the tender of Messrs. Vishnu Narsingrao and Co., the lowest of the four tenders received, for the supply of road metal during 1893-94, at Rs. 6 per 100 c. feet.

OVER THIRTY-FIVE YEARS.

The committee next considered a letter, dated 6th instant, from the Commissioner, reporting, under Rule XVI, section C, chapter I, of the Municipal Bye-laws, that he has appointed Messrs. W. H. Harris and W. P. McGuire as Sub-Inspectors in the Health Department, on salaries of Rs. 50 per mensem each, whose ages are over 35 years, stating that the special reasons for appointing Messrs. Harris and McGuire are that they are suitable for the Health Department work, and that they will not be allowed to contribute to the pension fund.

After a slight discussion as to this departure from the rules, the Committee resolved to record the letter.

PARAPET GIRDERS OF THE GHATKOPAR BRIDGE.

The Committee, at the request of the Municipal Commissioner, resolved to recommend the Corporation to sanction the outlay of Rs. 1,320, to meet the cost of the erection of parapet girders on the top flange of the two main girders of the Ghatkopar bridge. The cost to be met out of the savings of Rs. 4,234-4-11, from the provision of Rs. 3,48,000 for Tansa duct works from Ghatkopar to Bombay. Stating that he proposes to entrust this work to Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas who were contractors for the Ghatkopar bridge.

After transacting some other business, the Committee adjourned.

CAPTAIN F. C. RYND, Commissariat Department, has been transferred from the Secunderabad to the Madras District.

THE MYMENSINGH RAJA'S CASE.

A DISTRICT MAGISTRATE CENSURED.

The Government of Bengal have recorded a Resolution in this case which appears to be one of a class which afford endless material for the vernacular papers. The following extracts from the order, which is dated Calcutta, the 31st December, 1892:—

In respect of the question—whether a sound discretion was exercised or not—Sir Charles Elliott must at once say that he considers that the prosecution of the Raja need not have been instituted. Looking to the position and status of the Raja Bahadur in the district, to the fact that the Raja has been honoured by Government and has been a great benefactor of the town of Mymensingh, it was the obvious duty of the Magistrate of the district to have exhausted every means in his power of amicably settling a matter of such a nature as the obstruction of a drain, before resorting to the extreme measure of prosecuting the Raja in a Criminal Court; and it does not appear that he did exhaust all such amicable measures or even accept them when proferred. Mr. Phillips' indiscretion was aggravated by the fact that he instituted the prosecution of his own motion, without consulting any medical authority or sanitary expert, and without any complaint having been made to him that the filling up of the drain had caused a nuisance. His subsequent procedure was not less unwise. After the prosecution had been instituted, but before proceedings had been taken in Court, the Raja arranged with the Municipality to construct a pucca drain to carry off the water which had been obstructed and actually deposited one thousand rupees with the Chairman for this purpose. The Municipal Commissioners in meeting then thanked the Raja for his action, Mr. Phillips did not, however, withdraw from the prosecution, but recorded an order that he would do so if the Raja would knock down the wall which obstructed the drainage, re-opened the obstructed drain all along the bye-lane, and then build the pucca drain above referred to. Moreover, after the prosecution had commenced, although the council for the Raja proposed in Court to make a temporary drain within a week to carry off the water, and then to complete a pucca drain according to any plan which might be approved; and although it appears that the Chairman of the Municipality was prepared to accept this proposal, Mr. Phillips rejected it at once, and on the same day, while the prosecution was still pending, caused an opening to be made in the obstructing wall, and re-excavated and restored the bye-lane drain. It appears to the Lieutenant-Governor that throughout all these proceedings the action of Mr. Phillips was indefensible, and characterised by a regrettable want of that discretion, suavity, and common sense which the Government has a right to expect from a District Magistrate of his experience and standing in the service.

At the same time Sir Charles Elliott is convinced that there is no justification whatever for any imputation on Mr. Phillips' motives in conducting this prosecution. That Mr. Phillips was satisfied that it was his duty and no more than his duty, to repress by all legitimate means what appeared to be high-handed and illegal obstruction on the Raja's part, there can be no doubt. For months previous to the institution of the prosecution the attention of the Raja had been called by the Municipality to the obstruction he had caused by filling up the ditch along the bye-lane and building a wall across it; and although he had admitted his liability to carry off the drainage water therefrom, and had promised to construct a pucca drain for the purpose he had deliberately neglected to take any action in the matter until the Magistrate personally inquired into the condition of the premises. He was acting in wilful defiance of his own promise. Mr Phillips was indignant with what he saw and put the law in force. The Lieutenant-Governor has commented on his indiscretion; but he has no doubt that he acted in what he conceived to be in the public interest and in good faith and with perfect integrity of motive and honesty of purpose.

On the same subject Mr. M. Ghose writes to us:—

Sir,—Sometime ago I received the enclosed letter from the Right Hon'ble Sir Richard Garth, late Chief Justice of Bengal, on the subject of the Mymensingh Case. I should have placed it at the disposal of the press earlier, but, for obvious reasons, I hesitated to do so before the Lieutenant-Governor had disposed of the Raja's memorial. The observations made by Sir Richard Garth on the system of administering criminal justice in this country are so just and forcible, that I venture to hope the publication of such a letter from so high an authority, may have the effect of drawing the attention of the Government to an evil, which, in my humble opinion, is really at the root of much of that discontent throughout the country, of which the officials and a section of the Anglo-Indian press are so constantly complaining, but for the removal of which they will not suggest the true remedy. I have good reasons for knowing and believing that although feeble objections based on financial grounds are occasionally put forward, as being in the way of the reform advocated by Sir Richard Garth, one of the true reasons which induce many members of the Executive branch of the Civil Service to cling to the present system is that which he has so thoroughly exposed. Another is, of course, the facility with which convictions may be secured under the present system in cases in which the executive are interested, or wish to have their own foregone conclusions or their own prestige upheld. I need scarcely add that I have obtained the permission of Sir Richard Garth to publish his letter to me.—Yours truly,

M. Ghose.

4, Theatre-Road, Calcutta, 6th January, 1893.

Brockham, Betchworth, Surrey,
3rd November, 1892.

My dear Ghose,—I am much obliged to you for the copy which you have been good enough to send me, of your petition to the Government in the case of the Raja of Mymensingh. It certainly does seem on the face of it, to be a very flagrant instance of injustice; but, of course, yours is to some extent an *ex parte* statement; and I should like, before giving you any definite opinion, to know what Mr. Phillips and Mr. Hallifax have to say in answer to it. I should hope that the Government in common fairness will call upon those gentlemen to make answer not in any hole and corner fashion, before some clique of Civilians, or still less in the form of a letter, but before some impartial and independent tribunal, unbiassed by influences on either side. And one condition of such an enquiry should undoubtedly be, that both the Raja on the one hand, and Mr. Phillips and Mr. Hallifax on the other, should present themselves for personal examination. Having said this, I am bound to add that, so far as I can see, the petition which you have sent me, and the papers which accompany it, do seem on the face of them to tell the whole story fairly enough. You have set out Mr. Phillips' own letters and Mr. Hallifax's judgment, which speak for themselves; and there are certain points in the case about which there seems no question, namely:—

1st.—That in a proceeding against the Raja for a nuisance (which might have occurred to any one of our noblemen or gentlemen in this country) the Raja was publicly disgraced and insulted by being sent for by the Magistrate who was trying the case, and directed by him to stand in the dock into which a common malefactor was introduced and placed by his side, and then and there sentenced by the Magistrate.

2nd.—That whilst the trial of the Raja for this offence was going on, on the prosecution of Mr. Phillips, and although Mr. Phillips knew perfectly well that the Raja denied the nuisance, and that the question to be tried was whether there was a nuisance or not, Mr. Phillips (whilst the case was actually going on) sent a *posse* of workmen and policemen armed with rifles, and took upon himself by force of arms to abate what he considered the nuisance, and in doing so to trespass upon the Raja's private property and to pull down a portion of the wall of his palace.

3rd.—The indecent and illegal conduct of Mr. Phillips in writing to the District Judge, to whom the case came up on appeal, forwarding a printed note which I understand was private and confidential, and informing him of a number of matters, which I think even Mr. Phillips, however ignorant he may be of law must have known ought never to have been submitted to the District Judge at all and certainly not in that way, and the improper attempt which was made in that letter to get the Raja convicted by the District Judge of a different offence from that of which he had been convicted and of which he was in fact acquitted in the Court below.

These are three important points in the case to which, as far as I can see, there can be no answer. Mr Hallifax, as regards the 1st point says that he requested the Raja to take his seat in the body of the Court instead of in the dock, but it seems to be admitted that when he desired the Raja to appear on the previous day, he specially directed, notwithstanding your remonstrances, that he should take his place in the dock; and when he appeared on the following morning and took his place in the dock according to orders, he was not invited to change his position "until after the other prisoner had been sentenced."

There are, however, besides these, several other important points in the case, which, I trust, as I said before, may be made the subject of some impartial enquiry. Amongst others there is the question, the gravity of which cannot be overrated, whether in what he did, Mr. Phillips was actuated by any ill-feeling against the Raja. If he was, there seems to be the further question for the Government, whether Mr. Phillips ought to remain a member of the Indian Civil Service?

You appear to think from your letter that I ought to remember Mr. Phillips as a member of the Bengal Secretariat. But I have no recollection of him. If he were there during the last few months only of my stay at Calcutta, I should probably not recollect him, as I was too ill to go out anywhere then, and recollect little of anything during that period.

I am truly glad, however, that you have sent me the papers in this case, because, taking a view of the case most favourable to Mr. Phillips, it affords a very striking instance:—1st. Of the injustice which can be practised by Civilian Magistrates in India, under the guise of what is called "our own wise and beneficent Rule." 2nd. Of the ignorance which exists there, as to the conduct of criminal business even amongst the superior grade of Magistrates, and the necessity for the vigilant superintendence over them of the High Courts, and 3rd. Most important of all—of the paramount necessity for a complete separation of executive and judicial functions not only in the Non-Regulation provinces where executive and judicial duties are performed by the same officer, but amongst the officers in the Regulation provinces, connected with one another as closely as Mr. Phillips and Mr. Hallifax are at Mymensingh, where the superior officer prosecutes, and the inferior one tries the unhappy victim, and woe betide the one if he decides against the wishes of the other.

This case is only one of many hundred instances of the injustice of the system which have come under my own knowledge; and one of many thousands of such cases of which the people of India, and especially the natives, are every day complaining. You know, as well as I do, how constantly and persistently we strove, (I and my brother Judges), when I was in Calcutta to remedy this terrible injustice. We denounced it in public and in private; we appealed to the Government against it, over and over again; and since I left India, I protested against it as strongly as I could in a little book which I wrote, "Plain Truths about India." But all in vain. The Government both at Home and in India are deaf to our appeals and, I believe all the more deaf, because this is one of the most serious complaints of the Congress. Nay, I go further. I verily believe that so far as the Civilian Officers are concerned, they approve of this iniquitous system, and would not alter it if they could. They think it gives them power; and so it does in one way. It enables them to obtain many concessions from the native community, which they could not obtain if they had not the power.

I hope you will be kind enough to let me know what the Government do about this case. If they do nothing or, if they attempt to shield Mr. Phillips and Mr. Hallifax without making full enquiry, I shall be very glad to help you, if I can, to bring the case before the House of Commons, and, if necessary, the Lord Chancellor. I am &c.,

Richard Garth.

To Manomohan Ghose, Esq., Calcutta.

SIR CHARLES ELLIOTT AND THE BENGAL MUNICIPALITIES.

At the meeting of the Bengal Legislative Council on Saturday, the Lieutenant-Governor made an important communication regarding the Bill amending the Municipal Act, which has excited much opposition since its introduction. In view of the enlargement of the Council under the Indian Councils Act, he considered it better in every way that any legislation affecting the Province at large, and of general importance, should be postponed until it could be dealt with by the enlarged and revised Council. The Municipal Act was of this character. There had been a good deal of discontent and remonstrance against the Bill, as interfering with the principles of local self-government, and as being a restrictive and reactionary step, putting municipalities in a worse position than they were originally put, when the present Act was passed in Lord Ripon's time. The sections which mainly had come under these remonstrances were those which gave the Government power (1) to withdraw from a municipality any areas which seemed unsuitable for municipal administration; (2) to prevent the election of chairman by certain municipalities; (3) to sanction the election of vice-chairmen. His Honour said, he thought the Council would agree with him, that it was right and wise of the Government to take note of the objections of those principally concerned, for no Government would act prudently by carrying out reforms distasteful to the majority of those concerned, if it was satisfied that the administration could be satisfactorily maintained by taking any other course. It had been pointed out by influential associations that municipalities had always shown themselves ready and willing to correct their errors, and Government had come to the conclusion that the sections to which objection had been taken might be dropped; the stronger coercive sections, 65 and 66, already in existence, being relied upon where interference by Government was necessary. After this decision had been arrived at, a despatch was received from the Secretary of State, in which his Lordship expressed the opinion that the obnoxious sections were undesirable, and should be withdrawn. This facilitated the course adopted, and they should feel strengthened by the knowledge that the Secretary of State had come to the same conclusion as the Government, independently. His Honour concluded by saying:—"In all other matters concerning the independence of municipalities, which have given rise to complaints, to the effect that the Government is interfering unnecessarily with the powers of municipalities, or is taking a reactionary step, not justified by absolute necessity, the Government desires to be guided by the views of the Select Committee in the first place, and by this Council in the second; and I hope you will consider this matter in that light, understanding that Government places itself in your hands, and does not desire to do anything in the restrictive line which the united wisdom of this Council does not consider necessary for the purposes mentioned. I trust, as far as I can foresee, that in the course of next month the Council will be reconstituted, under rules issued for our guidance, and that we shall then proceed to the discussion of the Municipal Bill, treating it in the spirit I have described to you."

FOREIGN TELEGRAPHIC SERVICE.

Latest dates of foreign messages received at Bombay from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p.m. of the 11th Jan., 1893.

(Difference in longitude allowed for)

Via.	Latest Date.			Time occupied in transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hours.	Minutes.
Turkey	...	..	..	..	..
Teheran	11	2	19 p.m.	..	50
Suez	11	2	55 p.m.	..	10

Time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay during the 24 hours, ending 8 p.m. on 11th Jan., 1893.

	Maximum Time.		Minimum.	
	H.	M.	H.	M.
From Calcutta	...	32	..	1
" Kurrachee	..	18	..	1
" Madras	..	23	..	1

Regarding the proposal to transfer to Multan the heavy battery (No. 13 Western Division, R. A.), now stationed at Mhow, we hear orders have been issued for the transfer, and the battery will begin its march this week. It will be a very long journey, indeed, the route taken being through Sipri, Agra, Delhi, Ludhiana, and Ferozepore. Multan will not be reached until April, by which time the old fort will have been made ready to receive guns, gunners, elephants, and bullocks. This change in the distribution of the heavy batteries is unquestionably a sound one, for Mhow now lies quite out of the sphere of important military operations, and is not even on a broad-gauge railway. The North-West frontier is the direction in which heavy fields-gun will be required in case of war, and Multan is essentially the place where a 40-pounder battery should be stationed, as it is on the way to Quetta. There is already one such battery at Campbellpur, which would be available for the Peshawar line of advance. Jhansi and Secunderabad are the two other stations in India, which have each a heavy battery. Jhansi is now a great railway centre, and its position, strategically, is unrivalled; Secunderabad is so far removed from the great cantonments of the North-West Provinces, Oudh, and the Punjab, that its 40-pounder battery would not be available for service on the frontier. It has however, the largest garrison, all told in India, and this may be considered a justification for keeping heavy artillery there. Before long it is hoped all four batteries will receive the 6-inch gun with rifled howitzers to match, so that horses may take the place of the elephants now employed, for draught purposes. When this change is made, our heavy field artillery will be thoroughly effective, a point of great importance, as only four batteries are maintained on the Indian establishment.

THE NATIVE PRESS.

SIR WILLIAM WEDDERBURN.

Says the "Rast Goftar": It is a pleasure to think that Sir William Wedderburn, the rejected of North Ayrshire, continues to enjoy the high esteem and confidence of the Liberal portion of his constituency. Though defeated at the last General Elections, he is not taken, like the Carthagenian general in similar circumstances, to be slaughtered, but is rather crowned with bays and laurels. The address presented to him by his constituency, coupled with a check for £250 will act as a solatium which he keenly appreciates and greatly values. What he values most is, of course, not the little pile of gold, nor the silver casket which encloses the address, but the sentiments of unabated love, esteem and confidence which his moral qualities have inspired in the bosom of his partisans. In acknowledging the compliment paid to him, Sir William expressed his astonishment at some agricultural labourers in North Ayrshire having voted Tory at the last election thus contributing to his failure. It is not our business at the present moment to discuss whether they have got to gain everything, as Sir William maintains, from the Liberals and nothing from the Tories. The fight of the two great parties in Great Britain have little practical bearing on the destinies of India.

THE TRIAL BY JURY QUESTION.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" writes:—Whatever the apologists of the "tyrannical" bureaucracy might say in the columns of their bellowing organs, no impartial reader of the despatch on the Jury question, recently forwarded by the Government of India to the Secretary of State, would fail to perceive the utter hollowness of the facts and arguments on which it has vainly endeavoured to support the unwise and unstatesmanlike action of the ruler of Bengal in this matter. It was hardly to be expected in an agitation of this character that the official press in all parts of the empire would take a view different from that which the Supreme Government has taken. To do so would be tantamount to losing touch with the rampant bureaucracy of the land, which has of late been strenuously endeavouring by all means in its power to arrest that healthy national progress to be witnessed in every direction—progress the first seeds of which were planted half a century back by a class of wise and far-sighted statesmen, the like of whom India is destined never to see again. Nay more. It would be tantamount to sacrilege to differ from the white Brahminical "caste" and boldly point out to them the numerous black spots which serve to show their Brahminism in greater relief.

THE EIGHTH INDIAN CONGRESS.

The "Rast Goftar," referring to the last session of the Congress, remarks: The languid interest in the Indian Congress which we noticed three weeks back, while the country was engaged in appointing delegates for the great meeting, has now been the subject of general observation and comment. The lack of enthusiasm and earnestness which characterised the nomination of delegates this year seems to have had its influence on the meeting itself. The proceedings were very tame, and they also suffered grievously from the scanty notice which has been taken of them by the press. Mr. A. O. Hume was not present, and we are not sure that he will ever attend a Congress meeting in India. He has declared that the Congress has done its work in India and that the war should now be carried on in Great Britain. The Congress having assented to this proposal, an 'invasion of England by Indian politicians was contemplated in the near future. But the last Congress has decided to hold the next meeting too in India. It is not difficult to believe that the Congress has in this way indefinitely postponed the evil day, for such it must prove to the high-caste representatives of the Indian people who would have to suffer the pains and penalties of social ostracism on their return from their political mission to England.

The "Kaiser-i-Hind" states:—The Eighth Indian National Congress, which concluded its sittings at Allahabad on the 30th December last, hardly differed from the previous one. There was no abatement of the usual enthusiasm. Of course, it was not to be expected that the enthusiasm would be of the character which was witnessed in this city at the fifth sittings on the advent of Mr. Bradlaugh. Such enthusiasm is certainly not to be expected annually. In all probability, had Mr. Dadabhoy Naoroji, M. P., been able to preside, we might have seen a recrudescence of that spirit of elation. Then, as to the numbers of delegates assembled, it was, of course, less than before. It was over 600. But the number is a diminishing one since 1889. The simple reason is that number *now* is not so much an element to count upon, as was the case during the earlier stages of the Congress. The numbers steadily rose from 74 at the First Congress to 1,889 at the Fifth. That large number proved to demonstration the firm establishment of the organisation and the deep hold it had taken in the hearts of the enlightened and unselfish Indians of every hue. Since the Fifth Congress leading promoters have laid no stress whatever on the numbers attending the Congress. We observed about this time last year that the structural defects of the Congress ought to be carefully looked into, so as to put the "unconventional convention," on a basis of greater solidity. The Congress needs a great improvement in its proceedings. There ought to be a larger debating ability. Propositions and amendments should be settled at least two months before the annual sitting. The speakers should be carefully selected; while the subjects should be as few as possible but of the highest public utility. We dare say all these constitutional reforms will be attended to very soon. An infant organisation like the Congress, the product, we are proud to say with Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, of British freedom and enlightenment, cannot be expected to be full-armoured from head to foot like Minerva at her birth. It would then cease to be human.

THE HONOURS GAZETTE.

The "Rast Goftar" observes: It is the old story. The "Honours Gazette" is again disappointing, and, perhaps, more so this time than it ever was before. We are afraid the list of the recipients of distinctions will always fall very short of perfection in a country in which the service of Government and the service of the public outside the sphere of Government employment are two distinct things which cannot harmonize together in a natural union. This is the reason why the names of those, whom natives regard as their public men are never admitted to the proud privilege of having a word or letter or two placed either before or after their names. If it were left to native politicians to give away honours, they would vote the K. C. S. I. to Mr. A. O. Hume and not to Mr. A. P. Macdonnell, the Chief-Commissioner of the Central Provinces, who has just been honoured with this title. As long as Government and the people, by whom we mean the generality of native politicians, differ so radically in their several conception of the public service and public life, so long will the Government continue to give to their own secretaries and high officials the lion's share of these prizes. This year, too, they have been awarded mostly to officials, with here and there a native chief or the dewan of a native State coming in for a share. As for private individuals, their absence from the list is rendered all the more conspicuous by the inclusion of but one or two men. The only name of interest to us on this side of India is that of Mr. Nowrojee Maneckji Wadia who becomes a C. I. E. It is our usual experience to find some least-expected names in these lists and miss those that were most expected or most wished for.

The "Indu Prakash" discourses: The Birthday List, some of our contemporaries have said, is disappointing. But why need we complain? The "Honours Gazette" is notoriously a publication of Government's rewards to its own servants. If outsiders come in for a share at times, that is a mere mater of obligation and not the recognition of any privilege. Let the public set their own value on their leaders and benefactors and reward them any way they choose. It is none of our business, the Government appears to say, to find out such men and gild them. And we should think the reasoning need not be objected to. We may congratulate those who are lucky enough to figure in the "Gazette," but we need not be sorry for certain names not appearing. The Dewan of Mysore has been fitly rewarded for his vigorous administration with the Knighthood of the Star of India. Among other noteworthy recipients may be mentioned the Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces, His Highness the Dewan of Palanpur, and Mr. Nowroji N. Wadia. All honour to those who have been honoured and no discredit to those who have been omitted, though there will surely be immense disappointment to such as tried and failed to figure in the Honours List, and this last class is, we fear, numerically pretty strong.

The "Gujerati" is likewise dissatisfied with the list. It says: It is useless to scan the reasons which induced Government to include some of the names appearing in the Honours List. They are as usual inscrutable and the public need not trouble themselves about them. A few of the recipients of titles, however, deserve notice. The Chief Commissioner of the Central Provinces has distinguished himself as a popular and able administrator and his services have been well rewarded by his selection for a Knight Commandership of the Star of India. The Dewan of Mysore finds a very honorable place in the "Honours Gazette." His enlightened and progressive administration of the State has elicited expressions of well-merited praise from the Viceroy and the public press, and we are extremely glad that he has received the Knighthood of the Star of India. The medical charities of Bai Motlibai, the wealthiest Parsee lady in Bombay, have been recognized by Government by nominating her eldest son, Mr. Nusserwanjee Manockjee, a Companion of the Order of the Indian Empire. This year's "Honours Gazette" includes, as in past years, many names of officials. Since the Secretaries of the Provincial Governments are entrusted with the pleasant duty of recommending candidates for places in the Honours List, it is but natural that they do not forget their own claims and those of their brother officials, whose work they know and appreciate. People outside the pale of officialism, however deserving, remain unknown and unhonoured, and hence it is that hardly any interest is taken in an institution which, if properly utilized, would be much more conducive to public good than at present.

To Darken Grey Hair.—Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer is the quickest, best, safest; costs less, effects more than any other. The colour produced is most natural. Lockyer's Sulphur is the only English Hair Restorer universally sold.

CENSUS PROBLEMS.

MOVEMENT OF THE POPULATION IN INDIA.

(Continued from yesterday's "Bombay Gazette.")

There is one more topic connected with the distribution of the population on which I must dwell before passing on to the other branch of my subject, and that is, the tendency of the people to congregate in towns. This tendency, it will have been gathered from what I have said regarding the agricultural propensities of the inhabitants of India, is remarkably weak. The village communities, which are amongst the distinctive features of social organisation throughout nearly the whole of India, contain all the trade and industry that is required to supply the very simple wants of a peasant. In the north-west corner alone does there seem to have been any tendency amongst the rural population to form larger groups, for the purposes of mutual defence against the incursions of foreigners from across the frontier. It is not surprising then to find that the proportion of the dwellers in towns is but 9½ per cent. of the total population. Even this, on examination, dwindles in importance considerably. For the term town is scarcely more uniformly applied in India than it is in the United Kingdom, and has been largely extended within the last decade or so, by the elevation to the rank of municipalities of numbers of small market centres, which, but for a weekly concourse of grain and piece-goods dealers, would be undistinguishable from their neighbours. On the other hand, it would be equally fallacious, looking at the great variety in the relative densities of population with which we have to deal, to adopt any hard and fast population standard, since the average number of inhabitants per village in some tracts may be nearly double that in another, so that the distinction between town and country would be still fainter than at present. Our definition of a town, accordingly, admits of the inclusion under that designation of all places on which a municipal constitution has been conferred, whatever their size, whilst in other cases the decision of the local authorities is taken, on the general understanding that a population minimum of 5,000 should be as far as possible observed. The returns thus framed give a total number of 2,035 towns, of which, however, a quarter fall below the minimum, and 1,300 more below 20,000 inhabitants. Thus we find 225 places of 20,000 and over, containing a population in the aggregate, of 4·8 per cent. of the entire community. I quote this ratio in order to compare it with the corresponding figure for England, where, according to the provisional returns of last year, 53 per cent. of the population live in 182 towns of the above dimensions. This fact indicates how little urban life must count in our appreciation of the conditions of existence in India. In Bombay, the province where the proportion of the town population is highest, the latter is only 19¼ per cent., and the next in order is the north-west, with 12½. In Burma the ratio is apparently high, nearly equal, in fact, to that last named, but this anomaly is due to the presence in an otherwise thinly-peopled country of two large centres, like Rangoon and Mandalay. In Bengal the rural population swamps the town aggregate, which, in spite of the existence of places like Patna and Dacca, not to mention Calcutta and its wide-spread suburbs, contains altogether only just under 5 per cent. of the population. In Assam this proportion sinks to less than 2 per cent. On the whole, the average in British territory is 9·22. It is thus clear that in the Native States the proportion must be higher, and it reaches in fact 13·31. In many cases the analogy of Mandalay helps us to an explanation, for in most States the tendency is for the place of residence of the Chief to outgrow the rest of the towns. In the first place, decentralisation was till within the last generation or so a policy avoided by all native administrations, partly from distrust of the delegates who would have to be invested with local power, partly, no doubt, from the notion that supreme law was the comfort and glory of the ruler. All talent, therefore, as well as rank, huddled up to the proximity of the throne, and the less favoured places were proportionately starved. There is the further reason epigrammatically stated by, I think, Jaquemont, that in a native State—remember he was writing in 1828—the Chief's power varies inversely as the distance from his capital.

The distribution of the village population is far too wide a subject to be treated otherwise than cursorily by me at present. The number of villages on the return is about 715,500, so that, whereas there is an average distance of about 90 miles between towns of 20,000 and over, each village on the same assumption of equal distribution, will find its neighbour just over a mile and a-half from it. The mean population of the village of less than 10,000 inhabitants, a maximum that probably covers the larger rural communities, is 370 people, or 380, if we take the British provinces only. The extremes vary from 170 in the village of the Bengal States, or the 200 of that in the adjacent States under the Central Provinces, to 700 in Baroda, parts of the Punjab and Sindh. In British territory the averages are lowest in Bengal and Burma, where the village communal system, as it is organised in most of the east of India, is unknown, and the population collects itself casually, according to the convenience of cultivation or other pursuits. Again, in the other extremity of the country, along the south-west coast, the village unit in the organisation of the rural tracts is equally wanting, and the agricultural population is found in detached homesteads or farms, comprising both the landholders and their farm servants and labourers. The typical village system is to be seen at its fullest development in the Deccan and in the Central and North-West Provinces, where the community generally averages about 600 members in the first case, about half that in the second, and about 500 in the other. I have mentioned the important place the village occupies in the economical distribution of the population, and I can only add that in the localities where it is probably of the oldest constitution its influence on social intercourse is no less marked. Of the place it occupies in the revenue administration of the country it is not my place to speak here, though without the co-operation of the village accountant, I must admit, our statistical information about India would be grievously circumscribed. Births, deaths, and the census are all within his province in addition to his more special functions in connection with the record of cultivation, assessments, and transfers of land, &c. A demand for information on any one of these and even more various topics, rools down from the seat of Government over the three steps of the district officer, his assistant and the sub-divisional officer, till it falls on the village accountant, who duly provides the data required, which are hoisted back by the same route, losing at each stage, I fear, some of their picturesqueness and originality.

With the village I must leave the subject of the distribution, and enter upon the second part of what I have to deal with, the movement of the population. To mark this by periodic record is, I need hardly say, perhaps the most important service that can be rendered by a census, and even in England, where the registration of births and deaths is so carefully supervised, and such detailed returns are collected of emigration, the results of the last enumeration show us that the corrective of a decennial, some say a quinquennial, census is necessary. In India the practice of registration of domestic occurrences of the above description is comparatively in its fancy. Where the village staff is well manned, and the country is flat, with the villages close together, and communication easy, the results for the year are, on the whole, very fairly accurate, as was proved by the return at the census for such tracts. But where, as in parts of Bengal, there is either little registration at all, or that duty is left to the casual attentions of an overworked police officer, comment is unnecessary. Again, in most of the wilder hill tracts, the only person who can read or write connected with the village is usually non-resident, and, in his frequent absences, the register is kept by knots made in a bit of string. But in spite of these irregularities, the returns have their use, in providing a means of comparison of one year with another, even though they may afford no evidence of the rates of birth or death.

In dealing with the actual figures of increase in the ten years with which we are concerned, it is picturesque way of putting it to say that the nett addition to the population of India during that period is equivalent to the whole population of Italy. Or, again, that British India has grown by an amount equal to the population of Spain and Denmark taken together, whilst the States have added to themselves that of Portugal and Holland. But if we look at the above indicated increase relatively, it will be found that the rate is but that of normal growth in a healthy community. In British territory, for instance, the percentage of increase is but 9¾. In the Native States the rate is 15¼, but, as I hope to show later, this must be taken with some qualification. On the whole the rate of 11 per cent., or about 104 in every 10,000, yearly, cannot be called excessively rapid. I may remind you that the decade has been one of, on the whole, normal prosperity, whereas that preceding it was characterised by two seasons of famine, the last of which was remarkable for both its duration and its wide extent. In other directions too there is evidence that the tendency has been in some degree towards territorial expansion, not simply the piling of additional families on land already heavily weighted. Taking British territory alone, and excluding, as before, the four great seaport towns, we find a more or less regular tendency for the rate of increase to diminish in proportion as the density of population increases. For instance, the tracts with a population of less than 23 to the square mile, have increased by over 25 per cent., whilst those at the opposite end of the table, with more than one person per acre, show an increase of only 7¼ per cent. Taking a more comprehensive grouping, the rate of growth in the tracts which have a density of not more than half the mean of 230 to the square mile, is returned at 13¾ per cent. In the parts of the country which have now a density of from 230 to 460 per mile, the expansion has been only at the rate of 10 per cent. In the still thicker densities, including those just mentioned, and which contain, I may remind you, nearly one half the population, the increase shown is at the rate of 7 per cent. only. The apparent anomaly of the very densest localities showing a trifling advance on this rate is accounted for by special circumstances, some of the more important of which I have already mentioned, such as the opening out of land in the sub-montane districts of eastern Oudh and its neighbour, and the increased inclination of the business population of Calcutta to avoid the metropolis and reside, as the corresponding class does in our own capital, in the more or less distant suburbs. In the class of tracts immediately below these in the scale of density, the opportunities for other than agricultural pursuits are absent, whilst most of the arable land is already in occupation. It is these tracts that are perhaps as badly off as the less peopled regions of uncertain rainfall, further south, but they have increased, nevertheless, by more than 6 per cent. in the decade.

Time will not allow me to enter more fully into the variations found in these general groups, before I pass on to the less abstract division into Provinces and States, with the general features of which as regards density I have already made you acquainted. I will ask you to bear in mind the several factors that mainly contribute to variation in population. The primary influence, of course, is the natural one, or the ratio between births and deaths. We have then the special action of famine and epidemic disease. Migration follows; and lastly the varying accuracy of the enumeration. I am happy to say we are able to leave out war, on this occasion, as an element in the reduction of the population. On the first I have little to say, because I have no figures at present to support my deductions. There is no doubt, however, that the rates of both birth and death are much higher in India than in England. In the larger portion of the community, marriage is a religious duty for every man, whilst an unmarried woman is held to be a disgrace and standing reproach to her family. There is thus a struggle amongst orthodox Hindus of the settled tracts to get their children married as early as possible, so that the generations succeed each other with a rapidity rather astounding to us of more temperate latitudes. As a set off against the prevalence of marriage, we have the enormous loss of life amongst child-mothers and their infants, owing to the operation of the early marriage system, and in the best of circumstances the population does not seem to be longlived.

The action of famine, though it has luckily been in abeyance during the ten years which I am reviewing, has impressed its mark very strongly on the returns, owing to its prevalence a few years previously. It makes itself felt in more than one way. In addition to the actual loss of life, which occurs amongst those in the prime of life, especially males, to a greater extent, I believe, than in childhood and middle age, it has the effect of seriously reducing the reproductive power of the population affected for a year or two after circumstances have returned to their normal level. It leads, lastly, to a certain amount of migration, but I am not prepared to say at present, judging from the returns, that this movement is as a rule permanent.

Epidemics, as a check on population, are always to be expected in India. In addition to outbreaks of cholera and small-pox, special tracts are found to be sometimes affected by various sorts of more or less malarial influences, which we laymen are contented to call fever, though it is probably quite different from the common or aguish type of that infliction. I may mention amongst well-known instances of these local outbreaks, the Bardwan fever, affecting large tracts in central Bengal. The epidemic, which puzzled the provincial medical men in Assam for some years, known as the "black sickness" (kala azar),* has destroyed thousands along the Brahmaputra, and a portion of the sub-montane tract of Rohilkhand, in the North-West Provinces, has been affected in much the same way as Bardwan and its neigbours. Amritsar, in the Panjab, was subject to a similar experience, if I recollect rightly in the early part of the present decade. With regard to cholera, there is nothing in the returns to indicate general decrease in its results. The annual fluctuations seem almost rhythmical, and all that we know about it for certain is its uncertainty. With small-pox, I believe, it has been ascertained that even if the frequency of its outbreaks is not less, the virulence of the disease has been much mitigated, both as to mortality and the loss of sight.

Migration, as a factor in the movement of the population, cannot be considered of more than local importance. If we look upon the census as a photograph of the distribution of the population at a given time, and this is the true light in which to view it, it will appear that Assam and Lower Burma are the only provinces receiving immigrants in an appreciable number. In Assam we do find 8½ per cent. of the population and 13 of that of Burma, were born in remote parts of India. It is well known, too, that a considerable number of people leave the Madras coast every year for Ceylon and the Straits Settlements. But neither the census nor any other returns completely indicate the nature of the movement, and it is probable that as is the case between Madras and Ceylon, so it is with Assam and Bengal, and most of the labourers, who form the bulk of the immigrants, return to their native place on the completion of their term of contract; or, at all events, have the intention of so doing, if the climate spares them. The amount of foreign emigration, that is to the more distant colonies, is insignificant. But from what I have said before with regard to the unequal distribution of the population in India itself, it is clear that there is abundant room for the shifting of masses from any part of the country that may be congested to tracts that are lying undeveloped for want of population to exploit them. The census returns help us to judge to some extent how far this process is in operation. From the return of birth-place, we see that, taking provinces and Native States together over 90 per cent. of the population was born in the district or State where it was living at the time of the census, whilst 6 per cent. more was born in the territory immediately contiguous to it. This leaves about 3 1-3 per cent. born beyond the above limits, out of whom it appears that 3 1-5 are natives of the more remote parts of India, so that the foreign contingent is to the total but 0·18, and of these again 0·13 are to be credited to the countries immediately abutting on India, with the final result that 4 people in 10 000 were born in other continents. The extent of the movement is, I may add, even less than the above figures imply, for on looking at the proportions of the sexes in the two leading categories, it will be found that there are in the first group, the district-born, 947 females to 1,000 males; but amongst those imported from the neighbouring territories, the corresponding ratio is 1,370. It is plain, therefore, that the latter class consists chiefly of the interchange of wives between contiguous villages, as is the custom all over India, except in Burma and Sindh; perhaps, too, in Assam and Lower Bengal. We are thus justified, I think, in saying that in India proper, migration actually is what China was supposed to be a "quantite negligeable." Not but what there is a tendency to seek one's livelihood elsewhere than in one's native village, but this inclination is restricted to certain classes or localities, and even there it is weak, and there is in most cases the *animus revertendi*, and little of the true colonising spirit in it. It is mostly found amongst the labouring classes in the east coast districts of Madras, amongst the semi-forest tribes of the hills of Bengal, and also, though to a far less extent, amongst the lower classes in Oudh and the North-West Provinces, with a sprinkling of the higher castes of that part of India, whose tall stature, regard for caste-purity in food, and loud voices, recommend them to the trading classes of the less martial provinces in the capacity of guards and dunning agents.

(To be continued.)

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* Anchylostomiasis.

"In Venice Carmen Sylva bore her exile with cheerful resignation. Her health, however, was far from being good. She had to sit in an arm-chair, which was lifted by two stalwart servants whenever she had to be moved, for she could not walk. Her apartments were in the Hotel Danieli, on the Grand Canal, which M. Loti, by the bye, somehow seems to confound with one of the lagoons. But for the fact that her stationery cases and a few trifling articles such as these bore the Royal arms there was nothing to indicate the rank of the invalid. Her sitting room looked simply like that of a fashionable authoress. The table was strewn with her writings. Carmen Sylva is a rapid worker. Writing hastily, almost feverishly, with a reservoir pen, she tears off sheet after sheet from a block of paper with amazing rapidity. Her idea is that everything that an author writes should represent the actual impression at the moment of writing, and there is a consequent want of finish in some of her work. The ideas seem to hustle each other, as it were, as they issue from her teeming brain. Her writings are unequal, but in M. Loti's opinion she soars at times into regions unattainable by merely skilful writers. One thing is remarkable in all that she writes, and that is the acute way in which she, who was born a Princess, and who has occupied a throne, can realise the miseries of the poor.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—January 8.

Campbell, Lieut, Bo, R A, on leave, from Surat.

January 11.

Brown, Surgn-Capt, Ms, Medical Staff, on duty, from Bellary.
Fairholme, Captain, Ms, R A, on special duty, from Bangalore.
Durant, Surgn-Capt, Bo, Medical Staff, for embarkation, from Ahmednagar.

DEPARTURES.—January, 7.

Wells-Cole, Capt, Bo, 2nd K O York L I, on leave, to Karachi.

January. 10.

Chapmen, Capt, Bo, Supdt, Ar Schools, on duty, to Poona.

January 11.

Redl, Lt, Bo, 4th King's Own, on duty, to Ahmednagar.
Hamilton, Capt, Bengal, R A, on leave, to Australia.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C, COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 12th January.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday, the 14th instant, at 5 p.m., at the Cruickshank Road, end of the parade ground. Red uniform, helmets, arms and accoutrements. Members who are at the Tram Terminus at Colaba, Parel Road, Grant Road and Girgaum at 4 p.m., and those met on the way will have their fares paid. Members defraying their own fares will be refunded the amount on applying after parade to the Instructors and producing their Tram tickets.

2. The following members having joined are taken on the strength of the corps from this date and posted to Companies as follows:—No. 3380 Vol O G Galpin to "B" Company; No. 3381 Vol J A Rozario, No. 3382 Vol A F Dias, No. 3383 Vol E F Xavier, No. 3384 Vol G J F De Silva, No. 3385 Vol J B Rocha, No. 3386 Vol J I De Mello and No. 3387 Vol A J Dias to "E" Company.

Bombay Light Horse.

1. The Squadron will parade at the Oval at 7 o'clock, this morning.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

Gazette of India.

Home Department.

Mr H Beveridge is permitted to resign H M's Indian Civil Service.

The services of Lieut J W Orchard, I S C, 11th Mad Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Chief Commr of Burma for employment as an Asst Comdt in the Upper Burma Military Police.

The Rev B Kitchin, a Jr Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Estabt, is appointed to be Chaplain of Shillong.

Revenue and Agricultural Department.

Mr E D Maclagan, Offg Under-Secy, is placed on special duty with the Govt of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Dept.

Finance and Commerce Department.

Mr G D Pudumjee, Asst Acctt-Genl, Bombay, is posted as Asst Comptroller, Burma.

Mr D J Burbridge, Asst Comptroller, Burma is posted as Asst Acctt-Genl, Bombay.

Marine Department.

Commander H J Pryce, R I M, will be transferred to the retired list, from 10th Mar 1893

Military Department.

Col George Ward Chichcley Plowden, I S C, is admitted to the Colonel's allowance.

Col Wyndham Hughes-Hallett, I S C, Depy Judge Advocate-Genl, is permitted to retire from the service.

Surg-Maj Joseph Blood, M B, temporary half-pay list, I M S, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service.

The Viceroy and Govr-Genl has been pleased to make the following appointment on H E's personal staff:—To be Honorary Surgeon—Brigade-Surg Lieut-Col Danniel O'Connell Raye, M D, I M S, Professor of Surgery, Medical College, Calcutta, and ex-officio 1st Surg to the College Hospital.

Furlough and Leave.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to proceed out of India on private affairs under the leave rules for the Staff Corps, the specified period to count from the date of being struck off duty:—Lieut-Col J F Garwood, R E, Suptdg Engr, 3rd class, M W Dept, for 9 months.

The undermentioned officers are granted leave out of India:—Col P D Jeffreys, h p, British Service, Asst Adjt-Genl (p a) for 3 months; and Capt F C Carter, Northumberland Fusiliers, Depy Asst Adjt-Genl, (p a) for 8 months.

The undermentioned officers and warrant officers have been granted extensions of furlough or leave by the Secy of State for India:—Lieut-Col W P Tomkins, C I E, R E, Chief Engr, 3rd class, Madras Command, M W Dept, (p a) for 4 days;—Lieut-Col A T S A Rind, C M G, I S C, Commy-Genl for Transport (p a) for 3 months; Lieut G W Priestley, I S C, Wing Officer and Adjt, 2nd Inf, Hyderabad Contingent, (m c) for 2 months; Lieut H M Grove, I S C, 1st Ben Cavy, (m c) for 2 months; Lieut A T Crawford, R A, Subaltern, No 8 Bengal Mountain Battery, (m c) for 6 months; Surg-Capt C C Manifold, 23rd Ben Infy (m c) for 2 months; and Condr G Raffin, Asst Overseer, Ordnance Dept (m c) for 2 months.

Telegraph Department.

The Govr-Genl in Council is pleased to permit Mr H E Thompson, Supdt, Class V, 1st grade, Indian Tele Dept, to retire from the service.

Public Works Department.

Mr T W Miles, Ex Engr, 1st grade, State Railways, whose services have been placed at the disposal of the Foreign Dept for employment in the Kotah and Jhallawar States, is permanently transferred to the Rajputana and Central India Administration, but will continue under the Foreign Dept, and be employed in the said Native States.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette.)

With effect from date on which Mr J H O'Brien, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, 1st grade, retired—

Mr A R H Murray, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, Agra, to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police and to be posted to the Ballia district.

Mr M S Oakes, Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from the 2nd to the 1st grade, but to continue to officiate as Dist Supdt of Police, Unao.

The Rev R J Langford, a Snr Chaplain on the Bengal Ecclesiastical Establishment, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government, to be Chaplain of the Lucknow Cantonments from the date of taking charge of his duties.

The Hon'ble the Chancellor is pleased to appoint Mr A A I Nesbit, Principal of the Bareilly College, to be a Fellow of the Allahabad University.

Mr E O E Leggatt, Jt-Magte, Benares, is placed on special duty, and is appointed Addl Sess Judge of the Lucknow and Bara Banki Sess Division.

Mr H F Evans, Dist and Sess Judge, on completion of his special duty to the Shahjahanpur Judgeship, from the date on which he took over charge of his duties.

Surgn-Capt F D C Hawkins, Civil Surg, on return, from furlough, to the Pilbhit district as a temporary measure.

Mr R K Moseley, Offg Asst Dist Supdt of Police, from Cawnpore to Agra.

(Punjab Gazette.)

Capt C S deButts Martindale is appointed to officiate as District Judge of Mooltan.

On relinquishing charge of the Ludhiana District, Mr J G M Rennie is transferred to Delhi.

Mr A Meredith, Dist Judge, 2nd grade, is appointed Assist Comr, 1st grade.

Mr J G M Rennie, Assist Comr, 1st grade, is appointed Dist Judge, 2nd grade, from the same date.

(Central Provinces Gazette.)

Mr D Chisholm, Extra-Assist, Commr, sub pro tem, Raipur, is transferred temporarily to Sambalpur.

Mr G H Sherlock-Hubbard, Extra-Assist Commr, sub pro tem, Nagpur, is transferred temporarily to Chanda.

Mr E W Payne, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Administration, is appointed to officiate as Supdt of the Central Jail, Jubbulpore, with effect from the date of his assuming charge from Col Hughes-Hallett.

Col H H Hughes-Hallett, Supdt, Central Jail, Jubbulpore, is posted as Depy Commr, to the Damoah District.

The Chief Commr is pleased to appoint Capt C H Hayes, of the 1st Bengal Cavy, to act temporarily as Cantonment Magte, Jubbulpore, in addition to his own duties.

The Chief Commissioner is pleased to appoint Capt C H Hayes, Offg Cantonment Magte, Jubbulpore, to be a Magte of the 3rd class, within the limits of the Jubbulpore Cantonment.

Mr D O Meiklejohn, I C S, Political Agent for the Chhattisgarh Feudatories, has been granted by H M's Secry of State for India six months' leave on medical certificate, in extension of the nine months' leave on medical certificate.

The following transfers of Assist Dist Supts of Police are ordered:—Mr G W Gayer, from Bilaspur to Saugor and Mr R H H Thomas, from Saugor to Bilaspur.

Consequent on the return from privilege leave of Mr A H Morris, Offg Dist Supt of Police, 3rd class, the following reversions are ordered:—Mr H R Stuart, from Offg Dist Supt, 3rd class, to 4th class and Mr J Hurst, from Offg Dist Supt 4th class, to 5th class.

Surgn-Capt P C H Strickland is posted as Civil Surgeon to Chanda.

On being relieved by Surgn-Capt Strickland, Surgn-Capt E C Hare, Offg Civil Surgn, Chanda, is transferred to Bilaspur in the same capacity.

Surgn-Capt W D Sutherland is posted as Civil Surgeon to Damoah.

On being relieved by Surgn-Capt Sutherland, Assist Surgn, Durga Das Sen, Offg Civil Surgn, Damoah, is directed to do duty at Damoh until further orders.

The twelve months' leave on medical certificate granted to Mr F S Barker, Depy Consvr of Forests, is commuted into furlough without medical certificate.

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORTS.

January 11.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
Continent of Europe.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, Interrupted. Via Suez, perfect.
America.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
Australia.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
China.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
Africa.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect. Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Cable Assab-Massowah interrupted. Steamer leaves Assab or Massowah every Thursday.
Cable San Thome-Loanda interrupted.
Line Saigon Bangkok interrupted.
Cable Mozambique Lourenco interrupted.
Turkish route interrupted beyond Fao.
Seychelles Reunion and Mauritius and Madagascar mails close at Aden at 6 a.m. on Friday, the 13th inst.
Mails for Persian Gulf except Gwadur, Jask, and Muscat, close at Karachi at 10 a.m., on Thursday.

The fact that the annual number of halfpenny portions of food served out from "The Donna" truck has sunk during its six years' existence from 154,418 to 85,316, is considered "eminently satisfactory," whether it has arisen from the new regulations regarding casual labour at the Docks, the effect of the night refuge, to the operations of General Booth, or these causes taken together. Trade is described by the Sisters as "undoubtedly bad," though the statistics of the "Donna's operations are considered to show that the distress is not so great as has been alleged.

To Cure Skin Diseases.—Sulpholine Lotion quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches, Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

MILITARY AND NAVAL NOTES.

VON MOLTKE was a strategist of the first order, and a splendid organiser, writes the "Broad Arrow," but it is not upon record that he also excelled in teaching the rudiments of drill. Some men having but little knowledge, comparatively, can teach all they know, and get a grip of their men, so to speak; whilst others, who are really men of genius in their profession, not only fail in the effort to impart instruction, but are even well known as downright bad drills. Such being the case the point of our argument is easily reached. It is undeniable that a recruit will be better and more speedily knocked into shape by a good instructor than by one of inferior capability, even though not necessarily of lesser knowledge. It is by no means universal to find either officers or N.C.O.'s in every company who can be described as first-rate instructors. Recruits do not join battalions of the British Army in such numbers at a time as to overtax the powers of the battalion drill-instructors. Company officers could only undertake the instruction of recruits at the cost of being continually absent from the battalion and other parades, which would therefore entail something like a deadlock, as the trained men would be without their natural leaders, and those leaders themselves be deprived of opportunities of being themselves instructed. Posting an extra draft of recruits to a single company is only possible when the draft is not too large; but even if by this means a solution is supposed to have been found, the officers and a proportion of N.C.O.'s of the company concerned must be struck off duty, and the trained men dispersed for drill purposes amongst other companies, an arrangement which, we are rightly told, is in every way undesirable, except when equalising for "ceremonial." The fact is, that unless some day we are obliged to resort to conscription, the training of recruits had better be left as now; but when, if ever, that time comes, we shall practically have no choice left but to copy the system already existing in Germany, not because it is better than that which we now practise, but because it is preferable to utilise inferior instructors, by companies, than to face the still greater evil of employing good instructors who are insufficient in number, or the same inferior class deprived of the special incentive to extra exertions, which can be induced by competition with other companies.

M. Weyl has just devoted an article in the "Yacht to the British Navy, touching in the course of it upon a number of points. The disaster to the Howe leads him to remark that great would have been the commotion if such a thing had happened to a French ship of like magnitude. As for the English 'they note the fact, regret it, and carry it to their profit and loss account.' He says that it is impossible for officers afloat to know the peculiarities of all the difficult passages in the world, with the effect of tides and currents, and that local pilots become absolutely necessary; but he adds that the Spaniards might well be asked to revise the hydrography of the principal ports on their coasts. Turning to shipbuilding and engines, he says that our checks become fewer and fewer, and that we are almost the masters of boilers at high pressure. Touching forced draught, M. Weyl expresses the opinion that naval officers accepted it too readily from the engineers, and adds that it would be instructive to learn what it has cost England and France. That would be a painful revelation, indeed. Another point he adverts to is that of Harvey plates. He remarks that the idea is not new, and adds: "I must say also that the Harvey process has been proposed in France as well in England, and if my information is correct it was not accepted by our metallurgists.

Those who are inclined to think that the condition of the two Services is a matter of comparatively small moment and one chiefly concerning the members of these professions, says the "United Service Gazette," would do well to take to heart the warning as to what may happen if in time of peace we neglect to set our house in order in this respect. The time may only too likely come when a Foreign Minister, anxious to do his duty, anxious to support those great traditions, and those vast interests which are committed to his charge, may find that through the laxity of successive Governments our national means of defence have been allowed to sink into such a condition that it would be madness to attempt to support by force the national honour which is committed to him. The time may indeed come—in fact, we should be nearer the mark in saying the time is almost certainly bound to come—when the Navy and Army will be called upon to do their duty not only in preserving the Empire, but actually in the very keeping our people in bread. What use, then, we would ask, will be vain regrets that we did not sooner realise our responsibilities?

The Lords of the Admiralty have received the following letter from M. Waddington with reference to the French Cemetary at Chatham:—"The Government of the Republic has been made acquainted through me with the recent decision taken by the Government of the Queen to assure the preservation of the funeral monument at Chatham, where rests remains of the soldiers and sailors of the First Empire who died prisoners of war on board the English hulks. I am charged to make known to your Lordships that the Minister of Marine has been particularly affected at the initiative taken in this matter by the British Administration. I shall be much obliged to you if you will make known to Her Majesty's Government the sincere feeling of gratitude of the Government of the Republic for the homage rendered to our deceased soldiers.—(Signed) WADDINGTON."

"The Advantages of Soldiering" formed the subject of a lecture lately delivered to the volunteers in Edinburgh by Captain Sinclair, Staff Captain for Recruiting. The object of the lecture was to demonstrate that the profession of arms, besides being worthy and noble in itself, offered material advantages and prospects which were nowhere else to be found. The importance of the kind of service rendered by such officers as Captain Sinclair can hardly be overrated. Here is an officer who can point to his own past career and to the possibilities still before him, and explain to his countrymen that any man who enlists, as he did, has the prospect of reaching the same position by perseverance and good conduct. It may be regarded as an encouraging circumstance that Captain Sinclair had secured the co-operation of a number of volunteer officers. The assistance of the volunteers has not yet been utilised as it ought to be in the field of recruiting, and the publications which set forth the advantages of a soldier's position are known to comparatively few. We cannot expect every officer of volunteers to be a lecturer, but he can at least be in possession of and circulate such pamphlets as "A Soldier's Life in a Rifle Brigade" or the book by Lieutenant and Quartermaster Thorpe, who is himself an excellent example of what a private soldier may become. Every officer who commenced his military life in the ranks, and every pensioned sergeant, are living recommendations of army service which cannot be too widely known.

An experiment of firing at cases filled with petroleum has just taken place at sea, near Toulon. This experiment had for its object to ascertain whether this mineral oil, which it is proposed to use in torpedo boats as fuel, would not be dangerous. Ten cases filled with petroleum, protected by a sheet of iron or metal plates similar to the sides of a torpedo boat, were placed on a raft, a quick-firing gun of 47 c. placed on a floating pontoon moored one hundred metres (100 m.) distant, fired 12 shots at the plate. The result being that eight of the cases ignited. Probably this trial will be decisive as against using mineral oil as fuel for torpedo boats.

The "Army and Navy Journal" of New York says that to the International Review at New York next year France will send nine ships, Russia seven, Germany six, Italy five, Spain four, Chili three, Austria, Holland, Brazil, and Japan, two apiece, while the following nations will be represented by one each: Portugal, Greece, Sweden, Norway, and Mexico. Turkey, Denmark, and China will not have any ships present. What this country will do is not known, but another American paper hazards a guess that Great Britain, with characteristic "umbleness," will be content to stand on a par with Chili.

It is stated at Portsmouth that the Rupert, when completed, will relieve the Belleisle at Holyhead as coast guard ship. I hope it is true, writes a correspondent, for it is of the highest importance that these ships should form a really powerful reserve of naval force, and such a dummy as the Belleisle only deludes people into the belief that we have an effective ironclad where we have not. It is high time also that her sister, the Orion, a brute that no admiral in his senses would take with him in his squadron, should be removed from Malta to, say, Torres Straits, and her place taken by a ship that can be trusted to both fight and steam when occasion arises.

The accident in the Phœbe's stokehold may well give occasion for thought. Though nothing like so serious in its consequences as the one that took place in the Barracouta early in 1890, it yet seems to have been of a precisely similar character, except that two of the Phœbe's boilers "flashed" at the same moment. Till the cause of such mishaps is discovered and rectified our stokers will be as nervous about standing in front of a boiler with a full head of steam as our seamen gunners are of standing behind a 110-ton gun. Neither can tell what is going to happen next.

The Admiralty—no matter which side of politicians is in power—really do seem almost to go out of their way to do sour things and make the Navy as unpopular as possible with those who have the honour to serve in it. What earthly reason is there, asks a contemporary, for keeping the Anson, Rodney Bellona, and Spedwel at Ferrol, instead of letting officers and men spend Christmas at home with their wives and families? It would be quite justifiable if the tradesmen of Portsmouth and Plymouth were to get their members to ask why so much good money should be diverted from their pockets into those of foreigners, however friendly.

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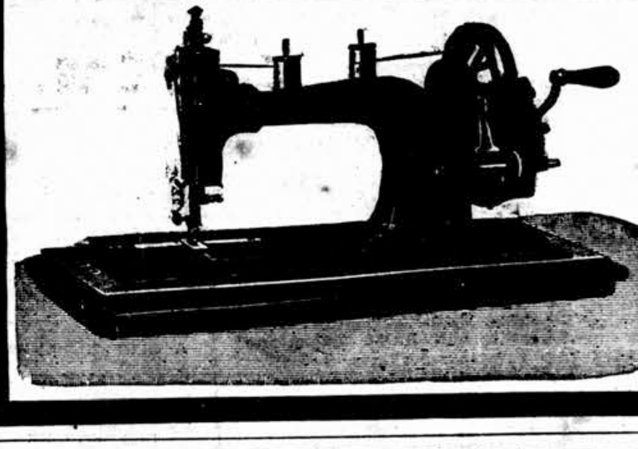
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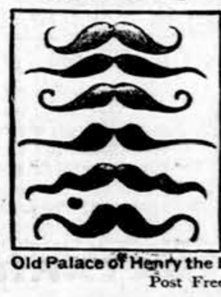
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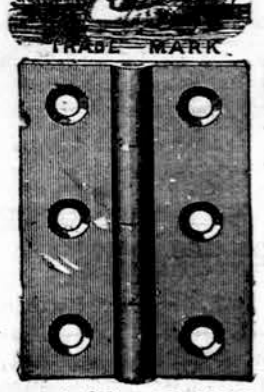
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Oppression, Suffocating, Coughs, Colds, Chest Neuralgia, &c.
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Cures promptly, without additional means, all recent or chronic discharges of the urinary organs. Sold in Paris by J. FERRÉ (successor to Brou), Pharmacien, 102, rue Richelieu.

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These capsules possess the tonic properties of tar combined with the antiblennorrhagic action of copaiba. They do not fatigue the stomach and do not produce diarrhœa or nausea. They constitute the remedy par excellence in the treatment of discharges whether recent or chronic.

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This is the fastest and lightest roadster extant. It is as light as a roadster can be built without jeopardising the rider, is fitted with BEST BALL BEARINGS throughout (including head and pedals) BEST RUBBER cushion Tyres, and is beautifully enamelled and nickelled.

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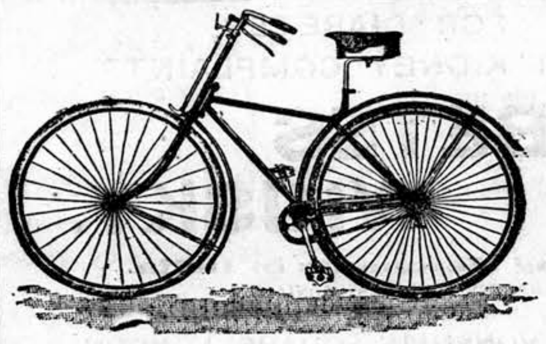

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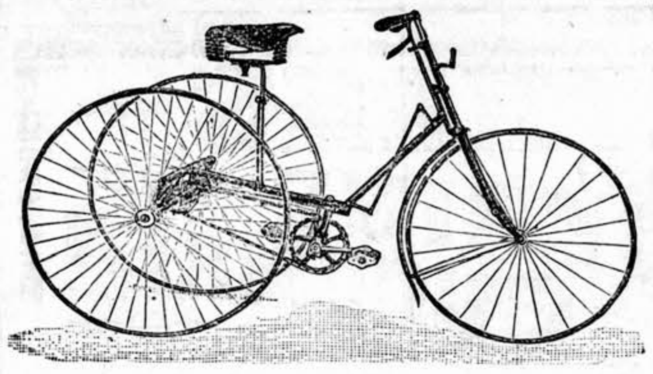

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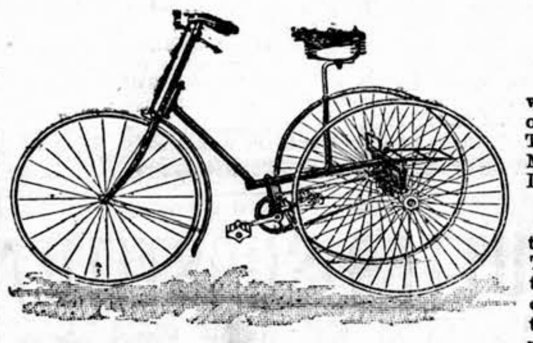

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Of Highest Quality, and Having Greatest Durability are Therefore CHEAPEST.

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PREVENTS REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, & CHAPPING.

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"I have never come across another Toilet
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The only Remedy which has been found effectual in securing immunity from the attacks of Mosquitos and other venomous insects.

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PERFECT REST AND UNDISTURBED SLEEP ARE INSURED.

as the fumes from the Cone drive away, stupify or kill all insect life, thus rendering

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